3M Occupational Health & Environmental Safety Division

EVM Series Environmental Monitoring

User Manual

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EVM series

Environmental monitoring instrument

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EVM series: dangers, warnings, & cautions

Danger!

Failure to observe the following procedures may result in serious personal injury:

- Not for use in Explosive or Hazardous locations. This product is NOT Intrinsically Safe.
- Contains built-in lithium ion battery pack. Do not incinerate or dispose of in fire.
- Do not disassemble, alter, or re-construct the li-ion battery.
- Contains Class 3b visible laser radiation source (658 nm, nominal 5 mW). Do not look directly into beam or view with telescopic devices.
- This instrument will NOT detect natural gas.

Warning!

- Read the manual before operation.
- Do not store in temperatures exceeding 60°C (140°F) and in direct sunlight.
- Do not immerse in liquids.
- The Sensors and batteries in this instrument have limited shelf-life, even if never used.
- Do not disassemble, service, or clean the optical engine internal components while power is applied. The laser source can hurt you.

Caution!

General

- Condensation may damage your instrument and its sensors.
- A non-condensing environment is required for proper measurements.
- Do not charge batteries outside the range of 0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F).
- Battery run-time may be somewhat reduced at lower than 20°C (68°F) temperatures.

Temp/RH/Dew Point

- The internal Temp/RH sensor in this instrument is not designed for use in bright sunlight or in the presence of a strong radiant heat sources. It is intended primarily for indoor use. It is not equivalent to a protected dry-bulb thermometer.

PM/dust

- Clean the optical engine mirror with a soft cloth, if it is dirty. Scratches will affect performance.
- Avoid measuring wet particles, fogs, and liquid mists that will tend to cling to the impactor, optical engine, tubing, and pump surfaces.
- Avoid oily mists as found near some machining operations.
- This monitor is designed to measure dry particulates, not filaments.
- Do not attempt to measure Asbestos with this instrument.
- Keep a "Pump Protection Filter" or other gravimetric filter in place to help prolong the life of the pump.
- You must check & calibrate the flow rate, when using this device as a (gravimetric) sampling pump.

EVM series: dangers, warnings, & cautions (continued)

Caution!

CO_2

- Avoid exposure to condensation, fogs, and liquid mists, that can contaminate the optical path inside the CO_2 sensor.

PID

- This instrument cannot detect methane gas.
- For best sensor life, avoid acidic condensing gases.
- The presence of moisture can affect performance of the PID.

Toxic

- Beware of certain cross-sensitivities when measuring toxic gas levels. Readings can be nonspecific in the presence of certain cross-contaminant gases.

Air velocity

- The tip of the Air velocity probe is very fragile.

FCC Compliance Statement

- This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial or residential environment. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. If harmful interference occurs, the user will be required to correct the interference at his or her expense.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1

Particulate sampling (Aerosols/dust vapors) 2

Particulate path 2
Particulate sizes 3
Particulates and cut-point 4
Collecting/sensing the particulates 4
Gravimetric sampling 4
Pump 4

Gas sensors sampling 5

Gas sensors and path 5

Volatile organic compounds (VOC's) sampling 6

Temperature, Relative humidity, Dew Point 6

What the standards say 6

Resources 7

EVM 7

Applications 7
Models explained 9

CHAPTER 2: GETTING STARTED 11

Checking the equipment 11

Display and keypad 12

Diagram 12
Keypad description 13

Turning on 14

Start screen explanation 14
Navigating 15
Indicators/Icons on the display 15

Turning off 16

Instrument Information 16

Unit information screen 16

QuestSuite© Professional II software 18

Loading 18

Communicating 18

Powering and outputs on the EVM 19
Battery 19

Charging 19
Outputs 19

CHAPTER 3:SETTING UP THE EVM 21

Setting up parameters via the keypad 21

Time and date setting 21
Checking battery power 22
Display: language, contrast, & key click 24
Setting logging and viewing run time 25
PID correction – adding/editing 27
Changing units (temperature, particulates, and air velocity) 29
Setting up particulate settings 30
Setting profiles (particulate correction factors) 30
How particulate factors are adjusted and calculated 30
Dust correction factors (profiles) 31
Particulate pump: enable or disable 33
Resetting the gravimetric filter 33
Auxiliary input/output 34
Digital output 34
Air Velocity 36
Analog-out 37
Restoring default factory settings 38
Backlight setting 39
Resetting the EVM 39
Lock/secure run and/or setup 40
Unlock run and/or setup 41
Auto-run 42
Auto-run and timed-run mode 42
Auto-run with date mode 43
Auto-run with day of week (DOW) mode 45

CHAPTER 4: CALIBRATE SENSORS 47

Placement and calibration of sensors 47

Inserting and removing sensors 47
Calibrating particulates 49
Impactor and use 49
Adjusting the impactor/turret setting 50
Particulates calibration (zero cal) 52
Particulate advanced calibration (gravimetric) 56
Performing a gravimetric calibration 57
Pump flow rate calibration 58
Toxic gas sensors 59
Cross sensitivity 60
How sensors operate 60
Quality calibrations 60
About sensors and cal storage 61
Calibration history and sensor serial numbers 61
Applying a gas sensor 62
Calibrating toxic gas sensors 63
Toxic gas zero calibration 63
Ozone calibration for zero and span 63
Toxic gas span calibration 65

Calibrating CO_2 AND O_2 67
CO_2 Accuracy 67
O_2 Accuracy 67
Calibrating Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) Sensor 72
PID parts per million (ppm) zero calibration 72
PID parts per billion (ppb) zero calibration 72
PID span calibration 74
Calibrating relative humidity and temperature 75
Calibration history 77
Verify calibration and drifting analysis 78

CHAPTER 5: MEASURING AND VIEWING RESULTS 81

Overview of running a session 81

Measuring 82

Understanding what data is stored 82
Summary data 82
Logged data/ time history 83

Running and stopping 83

Measurement screens and navigation 84

Unit defined 85
About the measurement softkeys 86

Particulate measurement screen 87

Impactors and particulate measuring 88
Extending run-time for PM measurements 88
Changing particulate measurements 89

Relative humidity & temperature measurements 90

Relative humidity and temperature screen 90

Gas measurements 91

Gas screen 91

Composite measurements 91

Composite screens 92

Air velocity meaursurement screen 93

Summary Data 94

Viewing details in the measurement screen 94

Trend Data 94

Viewing trend data in the measurement screen 95

Past session 96

Summary data screen 96

File system menu 98

Deleting sessions individually 98

Delete all sessions 99
Memory remaining and file properties 100
Estimated run-time 101

CHAPTER 6: QSP-II 102

Set-up via QSP-II 102

Setting up parameters and saving setups 102
General setup 102
Output setup 104
Dust setup 106
Security 108
Auto-run 109
Update setup 112
Clear sessions 113
Reset gravimetric parameters 114
Date/time screen 115

Viewing your data in QSP-II 118

Retrieving your data into QSP-II 118

Where your studies are stored 120

Downloaded node 120
Stored data (downloaded node) 120
Viewing sessions in QSP-II 121

Adding panels (charts/graphs) 123

Customizing the data in a panel 123
Air exchange and results in QSP-II 125
Air exchange and calculated values 125

Renaming and organizing your data files 127

Saving your customized layout 128

Charts and graphs 128

Creating reports 129

Viewing and printing reports 129
Sharing reports 131

Backing up your data/exporting a node 131

CHAPTER 7: MAINTENANCE & CLEANING 134

Overview 134

PID sensor 134
Removing and installing PID sensor 135
Maintenance and cleaning overview of PID 136
Cleaning PID sensor 136

Optical engine: maintenance and cleaning 139

Impactor care 142

Impactors and when to clean 143

Gravimetric cassette and filter paper **144**

APPENDIX A: SPECIFICATIONS **145**

Estimated logged run times **151**

Replacement and optional parts **155**

Quest Service **157**

Contacting Quest Technologies 157
International customers 157

Warranty **158**

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS **159**

APPENDIX C: PID SENSOR & CORRECTION FACTORS TABLES **165**

APPENDIX D: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS **177**

Particulate measurements **177**

Gravimetric sample (optional for particulate calibration) **178**

Toxic sensor measurements **178**

Pump/Airflow measurements **178**

Digital output (using stereo plug & diagram) **179**

PID questions (for volatile organic compound measurements) **180**

Power **180**

Alarm outputs **180**

General: mechanical **180**

Calibrating sensors **181**

APPENDIX E: SYSTEM ERRORS DISPLAYED ON THE EVM SERIES **182**

INDEX **184**

List of Figures

Figure 1-1: Particulate path diagram 2
Figure 1-2: Particulates and diameter size 3
Figure 2-1: Identifying your equipment 11
Figure 2-2: EVM keypad and display explained 12
Figure 2-3: Start screen defined 14
Figure 2-4: Unit information screen 16
Figure 2-5: Selecting unit info. sensors 17
Figure 2-6: Viewing installed sensors 17
Figure 2-7: Communicating with QSP-II via USB cable 18
Figure 2-8: USB, power jack and digital output port 19
Figure 3-1: Time-date screen parameters 22
Figure 3-2: Start screen 23
Figure 3-3: Battery screen 23
Figure 3-4: Screen display settings 25

Figure 3-5: Logging screen 27
Figure 3-6: Estimated run time for logging screen 27
Figure 3-7: PID correction factor 28
Figure 3-8: PID correction factor displayed on measurement screens 28
Figure 3-9: Units screen 29
Figure 3-10: Edit profiles for dust calibration 31
Figure 3-11: Entering a profile for particulate calibration 32
Figure 3-12: Particulate setup screen 34
Figure 3-13: Configuring digital output 35
Figure 3-14: Air velocity setting 36
Figure 3-15: Analog-out results with temperature as output 37
Figure 3-16: Analog-out screen 37
Figure 3-17: Defaults screen (restoring factory settings) 38
Figure 3-18: Restoring default calibrations 38
Figure 3-19: Backlight key 39
Figure 3-20: Lock softkey 40
Figure 3-21: Setting lock/secure 41
Figure 3-22: Selecting auto-run with timed-run mode 42
Figure 3-23: Setting timed-run and duration 43
Figure 3-24: Selecting auto-run with date mode 44
Figure 3-25: Setting auto-run date mode 44
Figure 3-26: Setting auto-run DOW mode 45
Figure 4-1: Sensor housing and manifold 48
Figure 4-2: Sensors' locations 48
Figure 4-3: How the impactor functions 49
Figure 4-4: PM2.5 impactor setting example 50
Figure 4-5: Adjusting impactor/turret setting 51
Figure 4-6: Particulate zero cal with HEPA filter 52
Figure 4-7: Selecting calibration screen 53
Figure 4-8: Particulate calibration screen 53
Figure 4-9: Particulate calibration and ready screen 54
Figure 4-10: Particulate calibration and waiting screen 54
Figure 4-11: Particulate calibration pause screen 55
Figure 4-12: Zero cal set for particulates 55
Figure 4-13: Reset gravimetric setting 57
Figure 4-14: Pump flow rate calibration 58
Figure 4-15: Flow rate calibration 59
Figure 4-16: Calibration history for EVM 61
Figure 4-17: Applying a gas sensor 62
Figure 4-18: Selecting sensor for calibration process 64
Figure 4-19: Calibration zero screen 64
Figure 4-20: Calibration zero pause screen 65
Figure 4-21: Span calibration 66
Figure 4-22: Saved calibration screen 66
Figure 4-23: Selecting a calibration sensor 69
Figure 4-24: Calibration CO_2 ready screen 70
Figure 4-25: Setting CO_2 Span Cal screen 71
Figure 4-26: Saved calibration 71
Figure 4-27: Selecting PID sensor for calibration process 73
Figure 4-28: Calibration mode screen 73
Figure 4-29: PID calibration span softkey 74
Figure 4-30: Saved calibration screen 75

Figure 4-31: Temperature calibration 76
Figure 4-32: Calibration history screen 77
Figure 4-33: Calibrate offset verify screen for PID sensor 78
Figure 4-34: Calibrating PID 79
Figure 5-1: Quick help list for running a study 81
Figure 5-2: Sample summary data from QSP-II reporting 82
Figure 5-3: Sample time history data (or logged data) chart 83
Figure 5-4: Composite measurement screen in run mode 84
Figure 5-5: Example of measurement softkey menus 86
Figure 5-6: Particulate measurement screen 87
Figure 5-7: Selecting a measurement calculation 89
Figure 5-8: RH and temperature measurement screen 90
Figure 5-9: Gas measurement screen 91
Figure 5-10: Composite measurement screen 92
Figure 5-11: Attaching AirProbe and measuring air velocity 93
Figure 5-12: Details of the composite measurement screen 94
Figure 5-13: Selecting trend softkey 95
Figure 5-14: Trend screen for PM (Dust) 95
Figure 5-15: Past session screen 96
Figure 5-16: Past session with files selected 97
Figure 5-17: Summary screen of a past session 98
Figure 5-18: Delete session message 99
Figure 5-19: Delete all sessions message 99
Figure 5-20: File systems properties screen 100
Figure 5-21: Viewing estimated run time 101
Figure 6-1: My instruments and setup button in QSP-II 102
Figure 6-2: General setup in QSP-II 103
Figure 6-3: Input and output window explained 105
Figure 6-4: Dust window explained 107
Figure 6-5: Dust profile editor 107
Figure 6-6: Security/locking run or setups 109
Figure 6-7: Auto-run with timed-run setting 110
Figure 6-8: Auto-run with date setting 111
Figure 6-9: Auto-run with day of week setting 112
Figure 6-10: Updating your software 113
Figure 6-11: Clearing or deleting files 114
Figure 6-12: Reset gravimetric parameters 115
Figure 6-13: Time and date setup screen 116
Figure 6-14: Saving setup in QSP-II 117
Figure 6-15: Communicating (downloading data) 117
Figure 6-16: Selecting EVM in QSP-II 118
Figure 6-17: Download/retrieve data screen 119
Figure 6-18: Session, study, and config meter data 120
Figure 6-19: Viewing downloaded data in QSP-II 120
Figure 6-20: Downloaded studies 121
Figure 6-21: Viewing layout view (charts and graphs) in QSP-II 122
Figure 6-22: Adding panels 123
Figure 6-23: Adding/removing sensors in chart/table 124
Figure 6-24: Selecting CO_2 in a logged data chart (QSP-II) 126
Figure 6-25: Outside CO_2 levels Dialog Box 126
Figure 6-26: Outside CO_2 levels Chart 127
Figure 6-27: Add organizer node 127

Figure 6-28: Saving a customized template of the layout view 128
Figure 6-29: Sample EVM report in QSP-II 130
Figure 6-30: Saving reports as .pdf file 131
Figure 6-31: Exporting/sharing data 132
Figure 6-32: Importing data once it is exported 132
Figure 7-1: Removing and inserting PID sensor 135
Figure 7-2: Removing intelligent-sensor casing with PID 137
Figure 7-3: Removing the lamp with removal tool 137
Figure 7-4: Remove/insert PID sensor with lamp & pellet 138
Figure 7-5: PID sensor cleaning kit 138
Figure 7-6: Fitting/inserting the lamp and pellet 139
Figure 7-7: Optical engine and cleaning 140
Figure 7-8: Cleaning the optical engine 141
Figure 7-9: When to clean impactors 143
Figure 7-10: Gravimetric cassette and filter paper maintenance 144

List of Tables

Table 2-1: Keypad/user interface explained 13
Table 2-2: Indicators (i.e., run, stop, battery, Altf) 15
Table 3-1: Display settings explained 24
Table 3-2: Logged intervals and selecting logged measurements 26
Table 3-3: Digital out/Logic settings 35
Table 4-1: Cross-sensitivity table of interfering gas 60
Table 4-2: Gas calibration softkeys explained 65
Table 5-1: Unit abbreviations 85
Table 5-2: Measurement softkeys explained 86
Table 5-3: Measurement values explained 90
Table 5-4: Past session files softkeys explained 97
Table 6-1: QSP-II general set-up explained 104
Table 6-2: QSP-II Input/Output explained 106
Table 6-3: Dust setup window explained 108
Table 6-4: Auto-Run 110
Table 6-5: Sessions and studies explained 119
Table 6-6: Explanation of panels (graphs & charts) components 122

CHAPTER

1

Introduction

The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) conducted a study over the last 25 years (1975-2000) and determined that 107 measurable air pollutants, specifically carcinogens, exist in working environments. Combined with the advent of closed windows, modern office buildings and various cleaning solvents, the outcome has been energy efficient buildings and homes which contain levels of carcinogens. At high levels, this is known as "Sick Building syndrome" and can cause acute effects such as headaches, eye/nose/throat irritation, dry cough or itchy skin, fatigue, and trouble concentrating just to name a few. Area monitoring or spot checking for high levels of pollutants, such as particulates , VOC's, and toxics, should be a common practice to ensure good indoor air quality exists in your environment. If poor air quality is determined, engineering controls such as proper air ventilation and the removal of toxic gases, would be put into place in order to provide an adequate working/living environment.

The EVM is equipped to measure several different airborne containments or air pollutant applications including:

- Particulate matter sampling (dust monitoring)
- Gas sampling
- Temperature sampling
- Relative Humidity and Dew Point sampling

To get you started quickly with the EVM, the first chapter is dedicated to introducing basic particulate matter and toxic gas information. The subsequent chapters will guide you through setting up the EVM, running studies, and assessing your results with easy to follow steps and illustrations.

CAUTION: The EVM is intended to measure gases that are potentially dangerous to human health. To help ensure worker safety through the proper use of your unit, it is important that you not only read but also understand the contents of this manual. Please familiarize yourself with the unit before using it in a potentially hazardous situation.

Particulate sampling (Aerosols/dust vapors)

The EVM is a portable-area monitoring instrument with a laser-photometer that measures and stores concentration levels of airborne-dust over time. It is designed to measure and help you identify the air pollutants, existing as matter (gases and aerosols) in the environment. The methodology used entails a handful of components including: an air inlet, the impactor (which is the particle size selector), the collection of particulates, gravimetric sampling, and the pump which are addressed in the upcoming sections.

Particulate path

(1) TURRET
Air travels though the impactor and the larger, heavier particulates will stick to the greased plates within the impactor.

(2) OPTICAL ENGINE
While the pump maintains the flow rate, the smaller lighter particulates will pass through the optical engine.

(3) GRAVIMETRIC CASSETTE
The particulates will collect/trap in the gravimetric filter/cassettes.

(4) PUMP
The remaining clean/filtered air passes through the pump.

(5) FLOW SENSOR
The clean/filtered air passes through flow sensor (flow-control orifice hole).

(6) OUTLET
Lastly, it passes through to the Outlet on the back of the instrument.

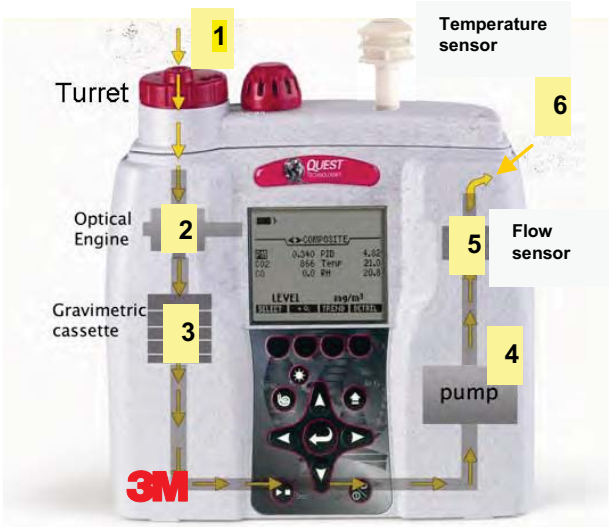


Figure 1-1: Particulate path diagram

Particulate sizes

Aerosols and gases are experienced in industrial processes, workplaces, and in every day life. Keeping in mind that inhalable dust is 100 microns and smaller, this dust is usually filtered through the hairs and membranes in your sinuses. 10 microns and smaller is considered "thoracic", 4-10 microns is "inhalable" reaching into your windpipe and other regions, and 4 microns and smaller is "respirable". These particulate sizes will represent what you will be measuring.

The figure below identifies different types and sizes of particulates and how it affects the human body.

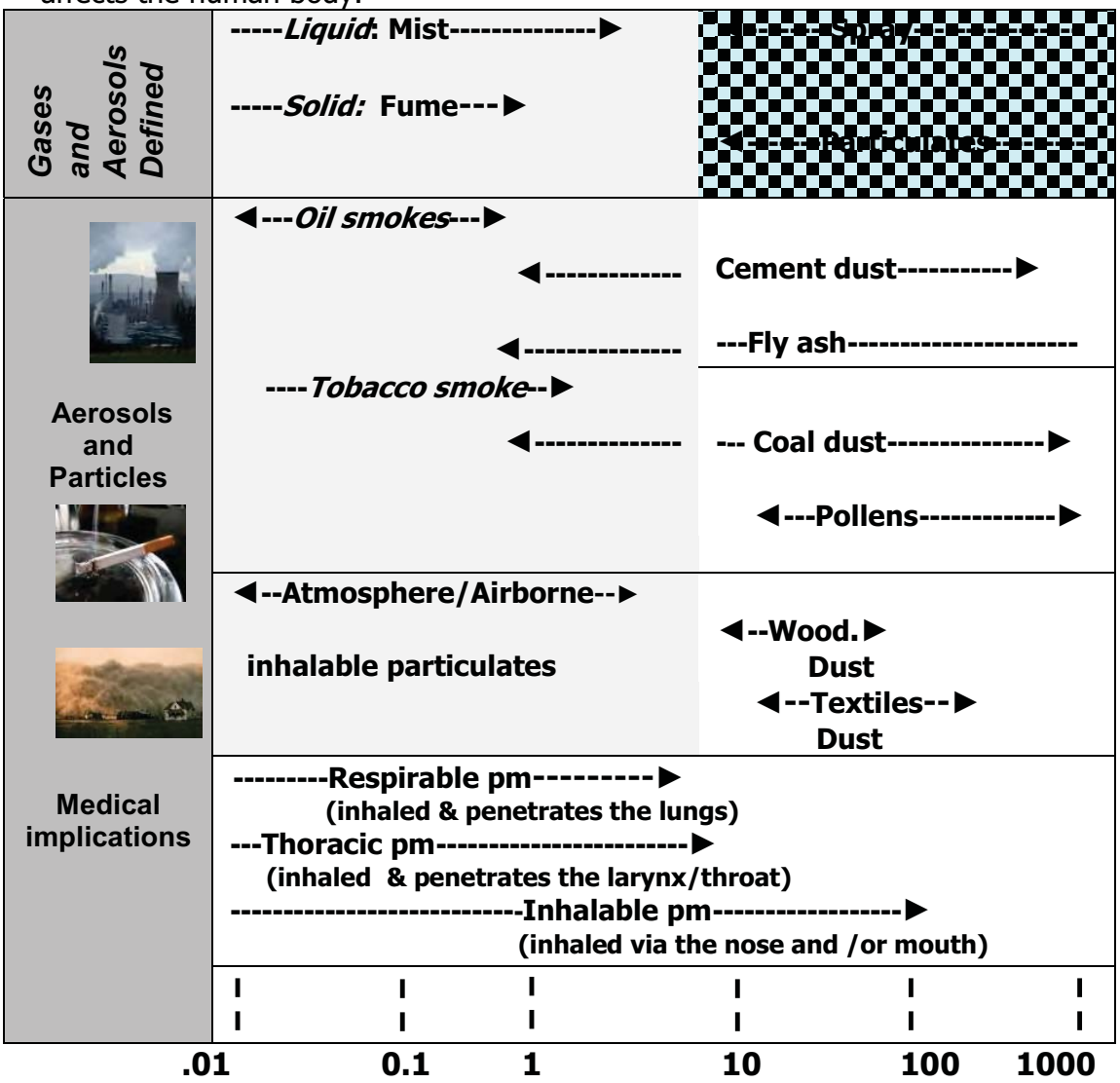


Figure 1-2: Particulates and diameter size

Particulates and cut-point

In consideration of how the size of particulates affect the human body, it is important to select a particulate size cut-point. Essentially, the particle size selector on the EVM is a top-mounted rotary impactor. Based on your setting, it will filter out all particulates at or above the selected size. The instrument has four settings which include 2.5 µm, 4 µm, 10 µm, or none (100 µm). (This is explained in more detail in Chapter 4.)

Collecting/sensing the particulates

Once the impactor setting is selected, the EVM collects (or measures) real-time aerosol/dust concentration using a 90º optical light scattering photometer to determine the total mass concentration (in units of mg / m^3) of particulate matter. Additionally, gravimetric sampling, a more accurate method, is also used to determine the mass of particulates.

Gravimetric sampling

Gravimetric sampling is a type of filtering process in which the particulates are collected and filtered into the gravimetric cassette after the dust passes through the optical engine of the EVM. A user supplied sealed gravimetric cassette can be used in place of the cassette provided by Quest. The sealed cassette can be sent to a laboratory for analysis. This testing is typically used to measure personal exposure to inhalable dust concentrations.

Pump

The pump is used in the particulate sampling process as a source of air movement so the particulates are aspirated (or suctioned out) and collected for measurement. The flow rate is 1.67 Liter per minute. The pump is typically calibrated before each gravimetric sampling.

Gas sensors sampling

The EVM uses a unique smart sensor technology includes automatic sensor recognition and measures up to three gases simultaneously: a selection of optional nine toxic gases, Carbon Dioxide, combustible gases, and VOC's.

Gas sensors and path

Quest's unique smart sensor technology includes automatic sensor recognition, calibration levels, temperature compensation information and other valuable data that travels with the sensor from one unit to another.

The following diagram illustrates the gas sensor path for Toxic, CO_2, and PID sensors. It also identifies the temperature sensor for additional analysis/measurements.

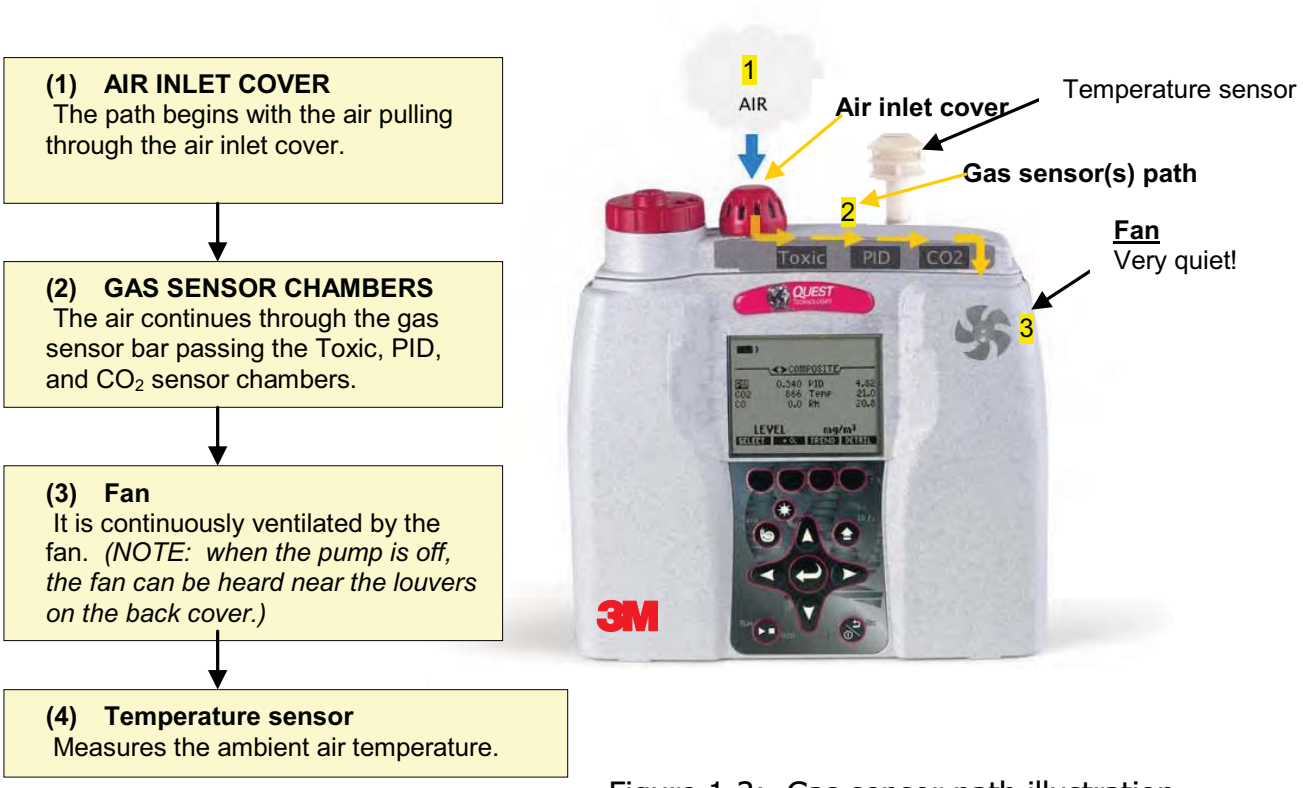

(1) AIR INLET COVER
The path begins with the air pulling through the air inlet cover.
(2) GAS SENSOR CHAMBERS
The air continues through the gas sensor bar passing the Toxic, PID, and CO2 sensor chambers.
(3) Fan
It is continuously ventilated by the fan. (NOTE: when the pump is off, the fan can be heard near the louvers on the back cover.)
(4) Temperature sensor
Measures the ambient air temperature.
1
AIR
Air inlet cover
Temperature sensor
Gas sensor(s) path
2
Fan
Very quiet!
3
Toxic
PID
CO2
QUEST
3M

Figure 1-3: Gas sensor path illustration

Volatile organic compounds (VOC's) sampling

According to the American Lung Association, Volatile Organic Compounds (also referred to as VOC's) are one of the top Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) pollutants. These include:

- Biological agents (mold, dust, mites..etc..)
- Formaldehyde
- Second-hand tobacco smoke
- Volatile organic compounds (measured with a PID detector)

Serious, long-term exposure could lead to health affects including leukemia, cancer, eye and respiratory irritations and short term effects such as dizziness, memory loss, and visual impairments.

With the EVM you have the following parameters:

- Range 0 to 2,000 ppm Isobutylene.
- Calibrated with Sensitivity 1.0, using Isobutylene. Response varies with each VOC.
- Units selection: ppm, ppb, mg/m^3 (for ppm PID sensor) or $\mu g/^{m3}$ (for ppb PID sensor).

Temperature, Relative humidity, Dew Point

It is important to monitor temperature, control moisture, relative humidity, and monitor dew point levels in occupied spaces such as office buildings, schools, and hospitals, to name a few. With the presence of too much moisture mixed with dirt/dust particles, this can contaminate the environment and enable mold to thrive. High levels of relative humidity (RH) is a contributor of spreading and growing biological pollutants such as molds, mildew, viruses, mites, building dust, and pollen. Failure to control water leakage from humidifiers, refrigerators, and ventilation equipment can also lead to high levels of RH and high Dew Point. For appropriate air quality control, RH levels should be maintained between 30 to 50 percent in a home/office environment. Some of the common side effects include nausea, headaches, running nose, coughing, and difficulty breathing to name a few.

What the standards say

Many organizations have studied and analyzed the effects of toxic gas and particulate exposures. As a result, standards were developed to regulate exposure. In the United States, the Occupational Safety and

Health Administration (OSHA), the Mine and Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), NFPA (National Fire and Protection Agency), National Institute and Technology (NIST), and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning (ASHRAE) have all created regulations and limitations on total permissible exposure levels.

International standards are specified by the health and safety regulations such as the European Union (EU) and the European Committee of Air Handling and Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers (EUROVENT-CEDOMAF). For Canadian standards, the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) specifies air quality guidelines/regulations.

Resources

To access some of these copyrighted standards, please refer to the following:

• **OSHA**	http://www.osha.gov
• **NFPA-654**	http:///www.nfpa.org
• **MSHA**	http://www.msha.gov
• **NIOSH**	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh
• **ACGIH**	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh
• **ASHRAE**	http://www.ashrae.org
• **NIST**	http://www.nist.gov
• **IEC**	http://www.iec.ch
• **CSA**	http://www.csa.ca

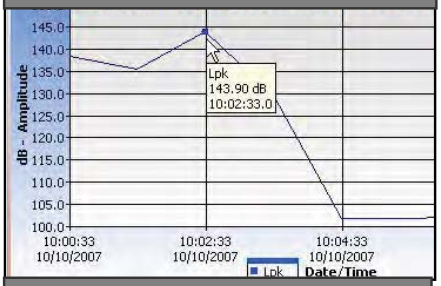
EVM

Applications

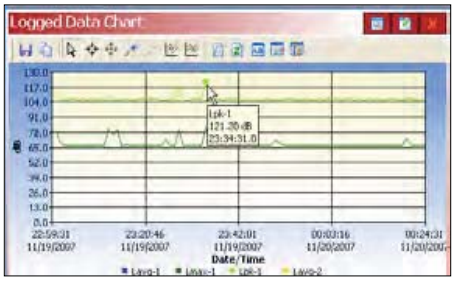
A real-time, direct reading dust monitor is used in many different applications such as walk-through surveys in manufacturing, wood making plants and/or bakery shops, background sampling, site dust measurements, assessment of the effectiveness of dust control systems, and measurement of indoor air quality (IAQ). It is also used

to analyze work-place exposure and help identify dust control techniques such as training or implementing engineering controls.

Time history: manufacturing



Particulate Measurement: .250 mg/m^3



- ☑ **Industrial setting - Used** to monitor and ensure health and safety in settings where toxic fumes are released (such as testing levels at a paper mill or a foundry). This information can be used to identify the source and particle concentrations.
- ☑ **Sick Building syndrome –** Used to evaluate air toxins and ensure building standards maintain a comfortable work setting.
- ☑ **Work site** assessments
- ☑ **Military** applications
- ☑ **Outdoor monitoring** applications include construction sites/dust outside of mines
- ☑ **Regulatory compliance** (i.e., OSHA, MSHA, IEC, ACGIH)
- ☑ **As a mapping device**- Layout a grid of high contaminant areas, and quickly collect sample data at multiple locations to help identify paths and sources, by relative readings.
- ☑ **As a survey monitor**
  - **Specific area in a plant/facility** – used to maintain a quality work environment and conduct area monitoring samples throughout an entire facility.
  - **Specific areas in a plant/facility**- used to identify key areas that may be toxic or unsafe and implement acceptable practices such as changes in the ventilation.

Models explained

The EVM Series simultaneously measures and data logs specific sensors/parameters that were ordered with your instrument. The models, sensors, and accessories are explained in detail below. Please refer to the part's listing for further details (such as calibration accessories).

Models and sensors	Optional sensor accessories
EVM-7 includes: ✓ **Particulates** ✓ **Carbon monoxide (CO) or (1) selectable toxic gas** • **Selectable toxic gas sensors include:** **1. Carbon Monoxide (CO) 2. Chlorine (CL2)** **3. Ethylene Oxide (ETO) 4. Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN)** **5. Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) 6. Nitric Oxide (NO)** **7. Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) 8. Oxygen (O_2)** **9. Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)** ✓ **Volatile Organic Compounds with PID ppm or PID ppb sensor** • **ppm – parts per million (0 – 2,000 ppm)** • **ppb – parts per billion (0 – 50,0000 ppb)** ✓ **Relative Humidity** ✓ **Temperature** ✓ **Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)**	✓ **AirProbe-10**
EVM-4 includes: ✓ **Carbon monoxide (CO) or selectable toxic gas** ✓ **Relative Humidity** ✓ **Temperature** ✓ **Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)**	✓ **AirProbe-10** ✓ **Toxic sensor/CO sensor** ✓ **CO_2 sensor** ✓ **PID sensor** ✓ **Particulates**
EVM-3 includes: ✓ **Particulates** ✓ **Relative Humidity** ✓ **Temperature**	✓ **AirProbe-10** ✓ **Toxic sensor/CO sensor** ✓ **CO_2 sensor** ✓ **PID sensor**

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CHAPTER
2

Getting started

This chapter is designed to guide you through basic information you will need to begin measuring with your environment monitor.

Checking the equipment

If your instrument was sent to you in a storage case, you will want to remove all the packaging and acquaint yourself with the following equipment.

– ***NOTE:*** *Depending on the accessories you selected, the EVM may have the components displayed in Figure 2-1. For additional sensors or other accessories, please refer to "Replacement parts" on page 155*

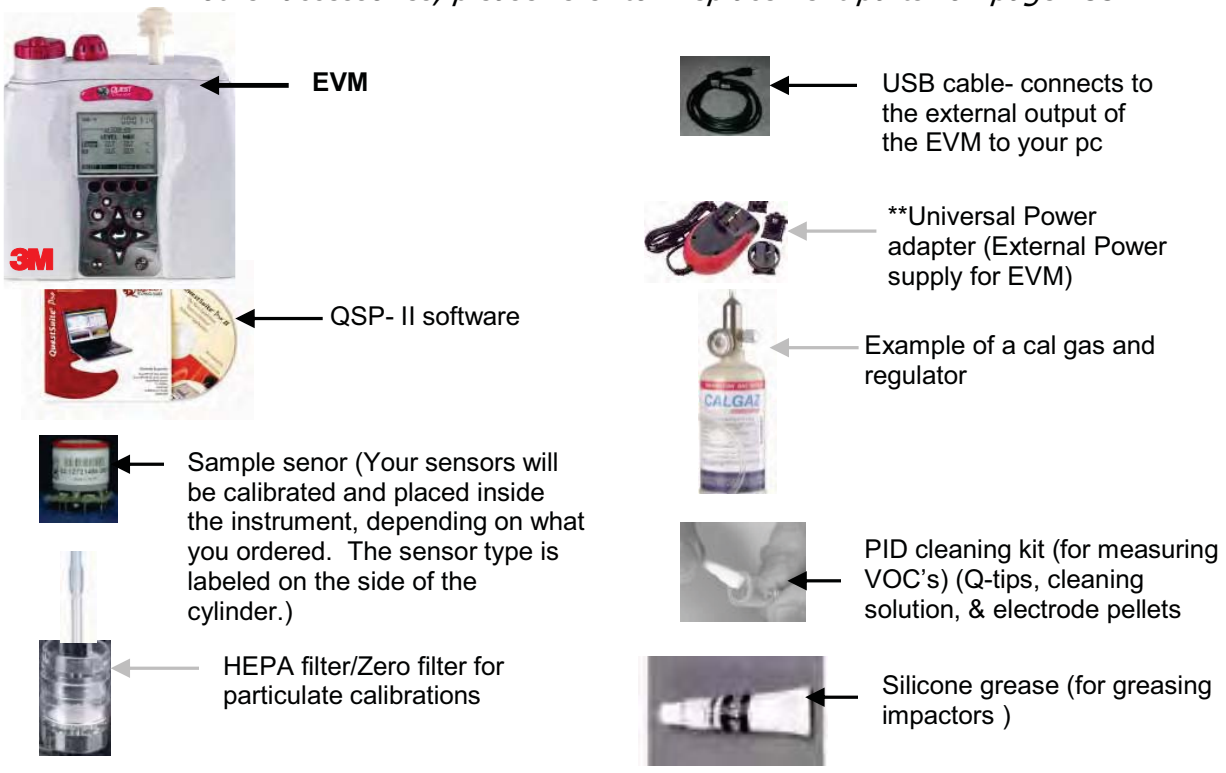
EVM
USB cable- connects to the external output of the EVM to your pc
**Universal Power adapter (External Power supply for EVM)
QSP- II software
Example of a cal gas and regulator
Sample senor (Your sensors will be calibrated and placed inside the instrument, depending on what you ordered. The sensor type is labeled on the side of the cylinder.)
PID cleaning kit (for measuring VOC's) (Q-tips, cleaning solution, & electrode pellets
HEPA filter/Zero filter for particulate calibrations
Silicone grease (for greasing impactors)

Figure 2-1: Identifying your equipment

Display and keypad

The keypad is used to run and stop your studies, view your measurement values, select appropriate set-up parameters, and power on and off.

Diagram

The following diagram explains the features on the display and keypad.

Figure 2-2: EVM keypad and display explained

Keypad description

Keypad	Explanation
1. Display	Used to view data, menus, and various indicators.
2. Backlight	Used to illuminate the background of the display screen. (i.e., nighttime study.)
3. Particulate pump	Used for particulate measuring. Toggles the internal pump on and off (used for particulate measurements)
4. Left arrow	Used to toggle through the views and to move left through menu selections.
5. Run/Stop	Used to Run or Stop log session.
6. Indicators	Status information is provided by the instrument at the top of the display.
7. Softkeys	The softkeys are only applicable when a second menu appears above the keys. For example, in the Dust measurement screen, a lookup softkey, a trend menu, and a detail menu appear directly above the softkeys on the display.
8. Up arrow	Used to select menu options (in the setup screens) and select measurement values (or data).
9. Alt*f* key	The Alt*f* key (or Alternate Functions) is used to switch between softkey menu and selected menu. This is an option in various screens (ie, calibration screens).
10. Enter key	Used to open a selected menu. Toggles through selected measurement parameters when viewing measurement screens.
11. Right arrow	Used to toggle through the views and to move right through menu selections.
12. Down arrow	Used to select menus options (in the setup screens) and select measurement values (or data).
13. On/Off/Escape	Used to turn on the EVM, turn off, and to Escape (or move back one screen).

Table 2-1: Keypad/user interface explained

Turning on

1. To turn on the EVM, press the **On/Off** /**Esc** .
   - ☑ A Quest Technologies splash screen will appear including the firmware version name.
   - ☑ Proceeding the splash screen, you will be viewing the **Start** screen**.**

Start screen explanation

The main screen you encounter and is referenced throughout the manual is the Start screen. From the start screen, you can access the measurement screens, the setup screen, calibration screens, file system screen (used to view past sessions and clear data), and unit information screen (includes serial number information). (The measurement screens are explained in more detail in Chapter 5.)

1. To select a menu option, press **Arrows** and then press **Enter** . (This will open the selected menu screen.)

2. To view the measurement screens, press the **Right or Left Arrow** and this will toggle you through the measurement views.

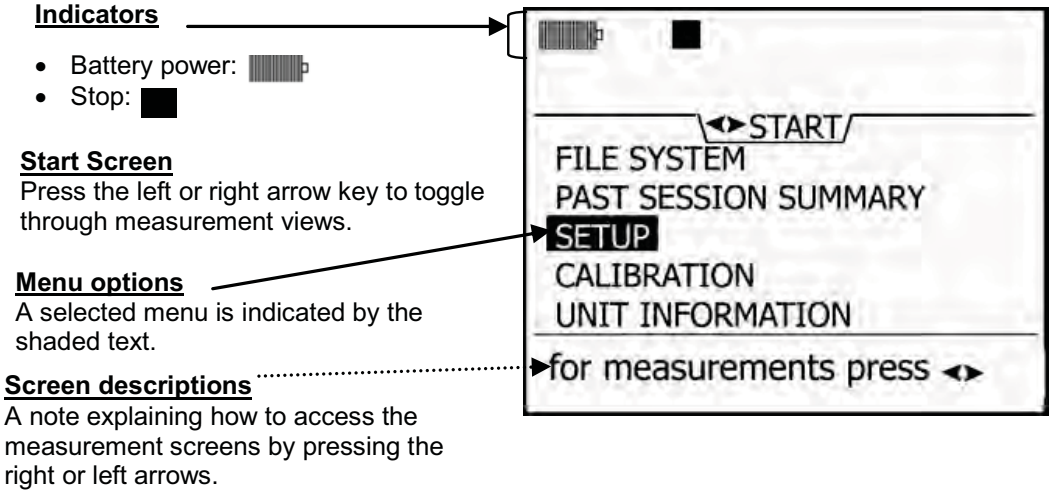

Figure 2-3: Start screen defined

Navigating

Once the EVM is powered–on, press the **Up/Down Arrow Key** to select a menu or to edit a field.

Press the **Left/Right Arrow Key** to scroll through measurement screen, start screen, or to move right or left in a menu (i.e., setup menu).

Press **Enter Key** to open a selected screen (i.e. Setup screen). It is also used to save Setup parameters.

The **On/Off/Esc Key** also functions as a navigational tool and is used to move back one screen (or escape). It can be used if you are viewing a Setup screen, File System screen Calibration screen or Unit Information screen. At any time, you can cancel a set-up change, file system change (etc…) by pressing the on/off/esc key.

Indicators/Icons on the display

The EVM is equipped to notify you of operational/status updates. These indicators (or alert notices) are located at the top of the screen. Table 2-2 explains the function of each indicator.

Indicator Icon	Explanation
■	**Stop –** indicates the instrument is currently in the stop status (opposed to run).
▶	**Run** - indicates the instrument is currently logging a session/study.
	Battery charge status - This icon shows the renaming capacity of the batteries. A full battery indicates the instrument is fully charged.
II	**Pause –** The pause indicator is shown during the 5 second countdown to prime the airflow prior to entering the run mode when a log session is started.
OL	**Overload –**will appear whenever the level measurement exceeds the range of the instrument.
▲	**Alt*f* key (Alternate Function key)**- this icon appears below the Battery Charge Indicator when alternate functions are being displayed. (For example this is used in the Trend screen to view the time history on the chart.
UR	**UnderRange –** will appear whenever a level measurement is below the range of the instrument.
00:00:00	**Run Time –** displays the current elapsed log session run time. When elapsed time is less than 100 hours, time is displayed as HR:MIN:SEC. When the elapsed time has exceeded 100 hours, time is displayed as HR:MIN where HR uses 4 digits and MIN uses 2 digits.

Table 2-2: Indicators (i.e., run, stop, battery, Altf)

Turning off

When turning off the EVM, ensure you are in stop mode. A stop indicator will appear on the top left next to the battery charge status icon. If it is in run mode, stop the **session** and then proceed below.

1. From any measurement view or the start screen, press the **On/Off Esc** .
2. "3, 2, and 1" countdown will appear as the EVM is powered off. Continue to press and hold until the instrument is powered off.
   - ☑ ***NOTE:*** *to cancel the shutdown process, release the On/Off/Esc key and it will return you to the screen you were previously viewing (i.e., PM measurement screen).*
   - ☑ ***Auto-Run Note:*** *if an auto-run session has been set, the auto-run summary screen is displayed prior to turning off. See section, Auto-Run in Chapter 3.*

Instrument Information

The general information screen also called the "unit info" screen is used occasionally to check the type of instrument you purchased and displays the serial number and firmware versions.

Unit information screen

➢ **Opening the unit info screen**

1. Turn on the EVM by pressing the **On/Off/Esc** .
2. In the start screen, press the down arrow repeatedly until **Unit Info** is selected and press **Enter** .
   - The unit info screen will appear.

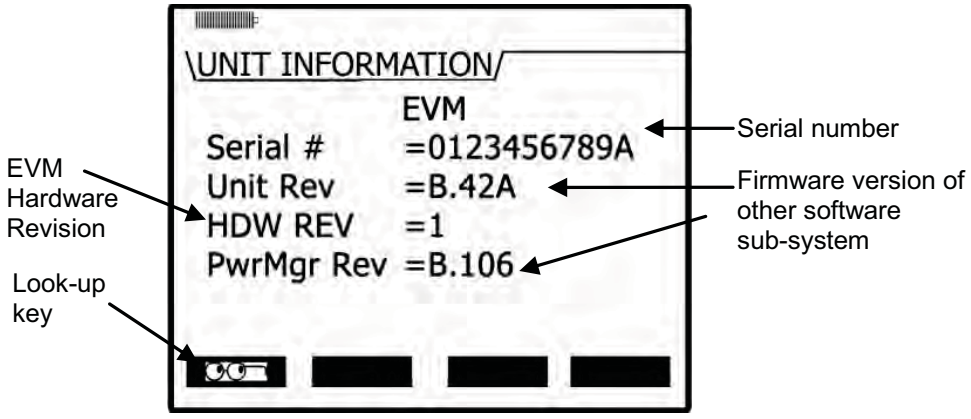

Figure 2-4: Unit Information screen

3. To view the installed sensors, repeatedly press **Enter** and it will display the Unit Info screen with the installed sensors. (See Figure 2-6).

4. Or press the **Look-up** key. Then press the **Arrow** to select and press **Enter** to open the screen. (Repeat this step to view the other sensor.)

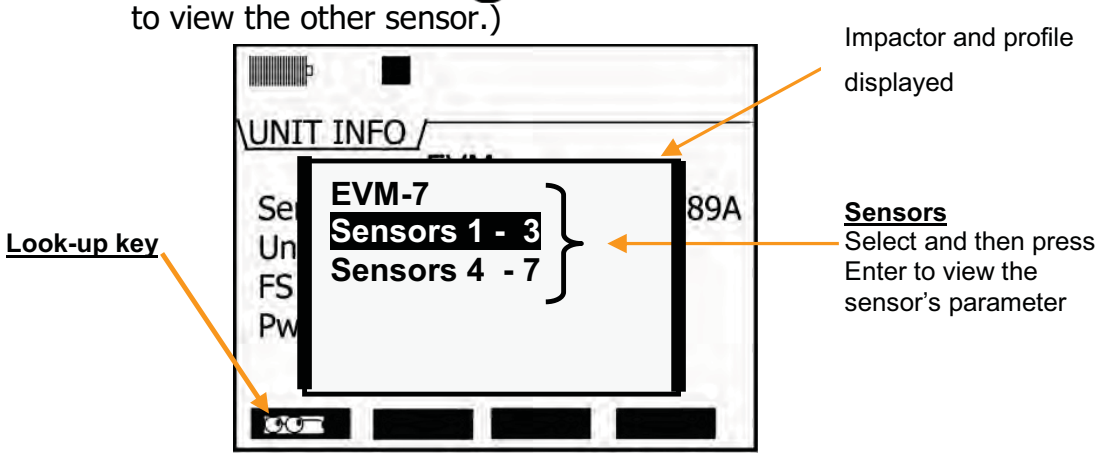

Figure 2-5: Selecting Unit Info. Sensors

5. Unit Info screens are displayed below.
   - Screen "A" displays the particulates (PM), temperature (temp), and humidity as "Installed" or "Enabled" sensors.
   - Screen "B" displays CO_2, CO (or installed toxic sensor), and PID with the associated serial numbers. Air Velocity is listed as "Not Found" which indicates that the sensor was not installed.

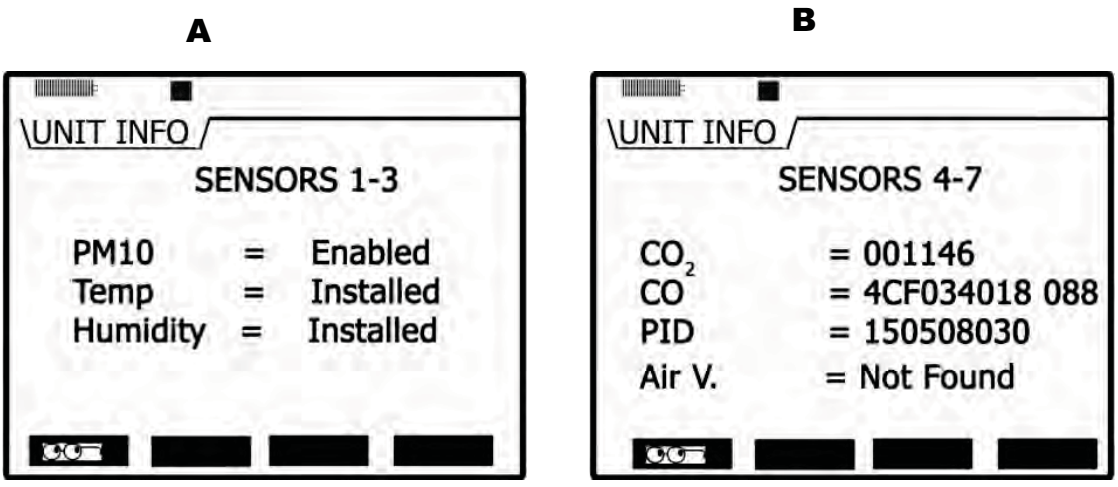

Figure 2-6: Viewing installed sensors

QuestSuite© Professional II software

QuestSuite© Professional II (QSP-II) is a software application designed by Quest Technologies that runs under the Windows operating system. You can use QSP-II for a variety of functions related to the EVM instrument and with many other Quest instruments. QSP-II has the ability to customize your set-up parameters, display data, manipulate data, and create reports.

Loading

To load QSP-II software, follow the instructions on the back of the CD.

It will automatically load the drivers and software needed to run and operate QuestSuite© Professional II.

Communicating

A USB cable (included in the kit) is used for communicating between the EVM and the software. (First remove the black rubber casing over the ports and then insert the USB cord in the bottom connector.)

Figure 2-7: Communicating with QSP-II via USB cable

Powering and outputs on the EVM

Battery

The battery is an internal Lithium-ion Rechargeable battery pack. The minimum hours of operating time is 8 hours of continuous operation including setup time, run time, and viewing your result time. This battery is not user accessible or replaceable.

The universal power adapter cord is a 10 to 16 volt power inlet (nominal 12VDC) with 1.5amps and is used as an external power source. (For more details on battery power, see "Checking battery power" in Chapter 3).

Charging

The rechargeable battery pack is charged by plugging in the universal power adapter cord into the charging-port and into an electrical outlet. When using the EVM and the power adapter, it will charge as you use the instrument. The estimated time to recharge a fully discharged battery pack is approximately five hours. It is important to understand that the USB connection/cable will not charge the internal battery. USB is used for communication purposes only.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *When the batteries are depleted and if you are charging the instrument, the temperature sensor will read at a higher level. Thus, it is recommended to measure the* ***temperature*** *when you are* ***not charging*** *the instrument.*

About the Environment

If the environment you are in is above 40° C (104° F) when charging the battery, then you will be unable to charge the battery. (Please see Appendix D for screen warnings.)

Outputs

The digital output and/or analog output can be used to connect to external devices such as a chart recorder or a light notification device. The monitor's digital out and analog out channel are accessible through the Input/Output connector. The air velocity wand also uses this connector. (The following diagram depicts the backside of the instrument without the back cover and the black rubber casing removed.) For more information on connecting and using a stereo plug, see Appendix D page 179.

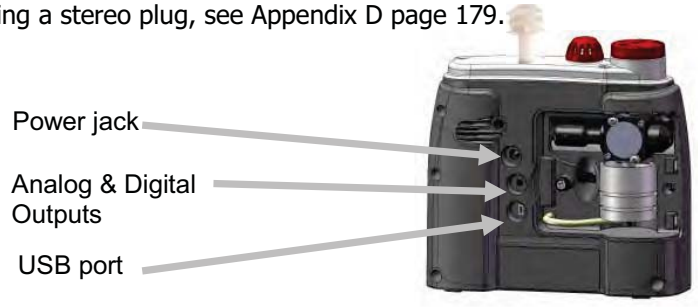

Figure 2-8: USB, power jack and digital output port

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CHAPTER

3

Setting up the EVM

The focus of this chapter is to address all of the setup options available on the EVM. Once your parameters are selected, you will want to refer to the Calibration chapter (see Chapter 4).

☑ ***NOTE:*** *if you are using QSP-II, you may want to program all of your setting via the software. Please refer to Chapter 6, for QSP-II details.*

Setting up parameters via the keypad

The following user-adjustable setup screens are explained will appear for all instrument models:

- Time and date screen
- Battery power check screen
- Logging screen includes selecting the logging interval, averaging time, and logged measurements
- Display settings include selecting key clicks, language, and display contrast
- Setting up Input/Output (I/O) options including digital-out, air velocity, or analog-out

If you ordered the EVM-7 model, a Particulate setup menu and a PID setup menu will also appear.

Time and date setting

The EVM uses a 24-hour clock (military time) and specifies date by day, month, and year. The date and time setting are important elements used as you are analyzing your log data results.

➢ **Changing time and date settings**

1. Turn on the EVM by pressing **On/Off/Esc** .
   - The **Start** screen will appear (see Figure 3-2 for details).

2. Ensure **Setup** is highlighted and press **Enter**. (The **Setup** menu will appear.)
3. In the **Time/Date** screen, press the **Arrows** to select **Time** field or **Date** field. (Note the Day field will update automatically based on the selected day from the date field.)

☑ ***NOTE:*** *it will be highlighted when selected.*

4. Press **Enter** to move to the update fields (2nd column).
5. To change the field values, press **Arrows**. To move to the next field, press the **right/ left** arrow key. Repeat this step as necessary.

   - To return to the first column field (Time, Date, or Day), repeatedly press **Enter** or press **On/Off/Esc** to cancel session.

6. Continue to repeat steps 3-5 until all changes have been made.

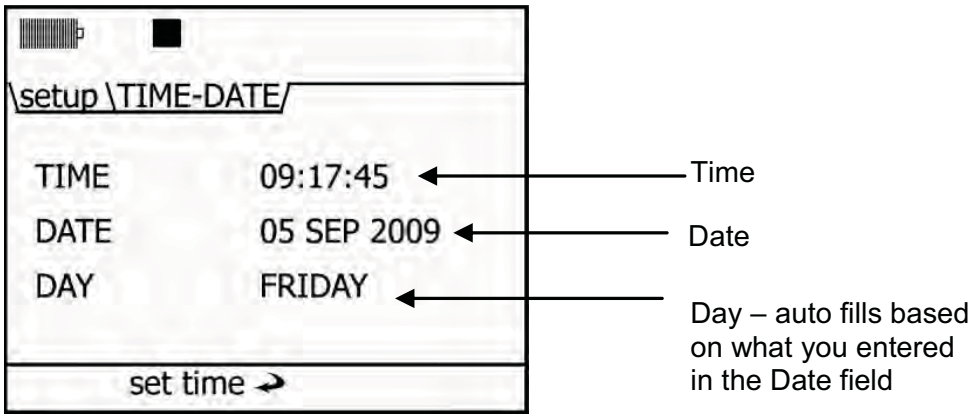


Figure 3-1: Time-Date screen parameters

7. Press the **On/Off/Esc** twice to return to the start screen.

✱ *Remember, once you return to the start screen, you can press the right or left arrows to toggle through the measurement screens.*

Checking battery power

The battery power is supplied by an internal lithium-ion rechargeable battery pack with a minimum of 8 hours of continuous operation.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *the battery pack is not-user replaceable and would need to be changed at QUEST or your authorized dealer.*

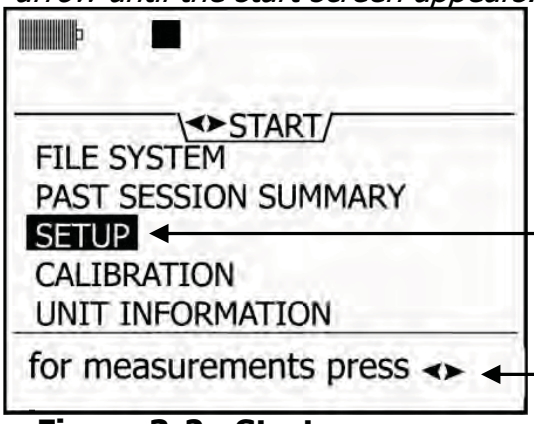
The battery screen is used to determine the battery capacity status. When operating from the battery, you can check the remaining capacity of the battery pack at any time by accessing the Battery screen. Additionally, a battery indicator will be present on all screens to notify you of the remaining battery capacity. If the battery indicator is at 100%, it will look similar to the Figure 3-3 below.

If you are charging the battery, the battery screen will display "battery is charging" with an updating indicator bar. The battery power percentage will update accordingly.

➢ **Check battery power**

1. From the start screen, highlight **Setup** (by pressing **Arrows**) and press **Enter**.

   ☑ ***NOTE:*** *If viewing a measurement screen, press the right/left arrow until the start screen appears.*

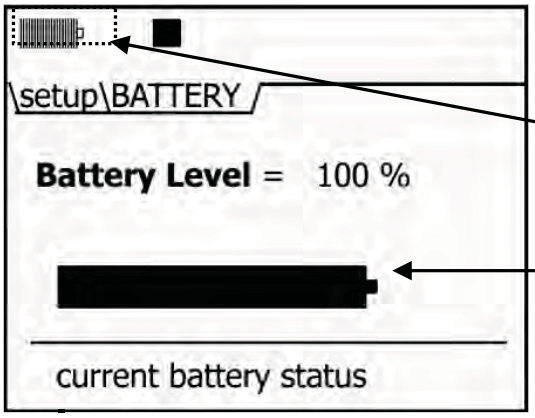


Start screen
Highlighting indicates "Setup" menu is selected

Measurement screens
Press right or left arrow to view

Figure 3-2: Start screen

2. Repeatedly press **Arrows** until **Battery** is selected.
3. In the **Battery setup** screen, it will display the remaining capacity on the battery pack.
4. To return to the Start screen, press **On/Off/Esc** twice.



Battery indicator has all bars representing fully charged battery

Indicates remaining battery capacity

Figure 3-3: Battery screen

Display: language, contrast, & key click

In the display screen, there are three selectable settings including language, contrast, and key click.

Display settings	Explanation
Language	With the **language** setting, there are six options including: English, Spanish, German, French, Italian, and Portuguese.
Contrast	With the **contrast** setting, you may want to adjust the shading of the display (or screen contrast) by darkening or lightening the screen to fit the environment you will be operating the instrument in. The contrast setting ranges from 1-12 in which 12 represents the darkest and 1 represents the lightest.
Key Click	With the **key click** setting, you can turn the sound to "on" and each time you press a key on the keypad you will hear a soft click sound. This can be disabled by choosing the "off" setting.

Table 3-1: Display settings explained

➢ **Changing language, contrast, and key click settings**

1. From the start menu, press ▲▼ **Arrows** to select **Setup** and press **Enter** ↵.
2. Repeatedly press the ▼ **Arrow** to select the **Display** menu and press **Enter** ↵.
3. To select a field in the display screen, press ▲▼ **Arrows** to select one of the fields. Press **Enter** ↵ to move to the 2nd column (changeable field).
4. Please follow the fields that apply:
   - To change the **Language**, press ▲▼ **Arrows** to select a specific language. Press **Enter** ↵ to move back to left column or escape to cancel selection.
   - To change the **Contrast**, press ▲ **Arrow** repeatedly or press ▼ **Arrow** repeatedly to decrease the contrast setting. Press **Enter** ↵ to move back to left column or escape to cancel selection.

- To change the **Key click sound setting**, press **Arrows** until On/Off is displayed. Press **Enter** to move back to the left column or escape to cancel selection.

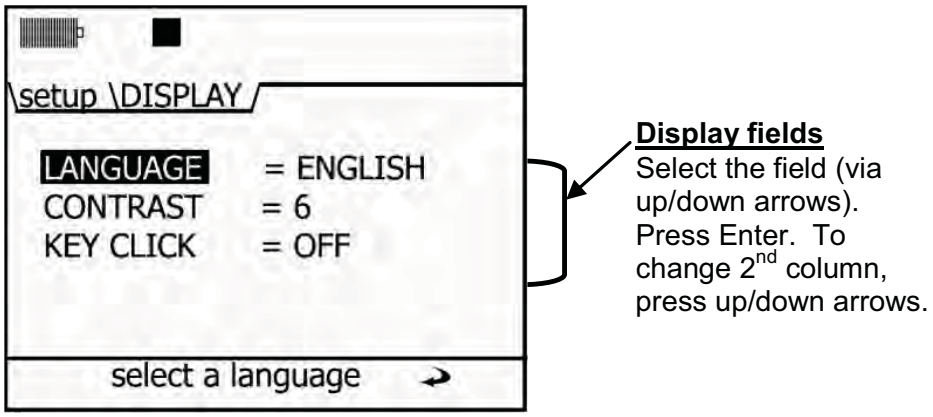

\setup \DISPLAY
LANGUAGE = ENGLISH
CONTRAST = 6
KEY CLICK = OFF
select a language
Display fields
Select the field (via up/down arrows). Press Enter. To change 2nd column, press up/down arrows.

Figure 3-4: Screen display settings

5. To return to the **Start screen**, repeatedly press **On/Off/Esc**.

Setting logging and viewing run time

With the logging screen, you select the logging interval (i.e., 1 min. data logging), the averaging parameter (i.e., a type of data filter) and which parameters will be logged and stored into memory. An optional field, Run Time, allows you to view the amount of remaining log time when logged parameters are selected.

For logging, there are two selectable fields- the logging interval rate and the measurement averaging.

Log intervals	Explanation
Log interval	This sets the log interval between specific data points. For example, if logging is set to 5 second intervals, then all parameter values are logged every 5 seconds. The logging parameters options are as follows: 1 second,5 seconds, 15 seconds, 30 seconds, 1 minute, 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, and 30 minutes, and 60 minutes.
Averaging	The **Averaging** parameter is used to average all measurements displayed on the screen. If averaging is set to 15 then the last 15 measurements are averaged. (New measurements are updated every second.) This averaged value is displayed on the monitor. It's basically a data filter. The averaged data will change less rapidly than the 1 second data since it is averaged. The user options are 1 – 30 with increments by 1 interval. ☑ ***NOTE:*** *15 second averaging is recommended for the average setting. All the sensors have settling times of 10 seconds or longer.*

Logged data attributes	Explanation
Measurements	Selectable logged measurements: Level, Lmin, Lmax, Lavg, and STEL. If the measurement is set to "**On**", this indicates the instrument will log data at the logged interval (i.e., while in run mode). "**Off**" indicates the measurement will not log when in run mode. The measurements include the following: Level (instantaneous or averaged measurment), STEL (short term exposure level calculated over last 15 minutes), Lmax (maximum measurement during log interval), Lmin (minimum measurement during log interval), Lavg (average measurement during log interval), and TWA (time weighted average measurement during interval). ☑ ***NOTE: See "Table 5-3" for more information.***
Run Time	Depending on the logged parameters that are turned "On" for data log and the log interval, the **Estimated Run Time** screen will display the total remaining run time. For example, if you wish to log all parameters the overall run time will decrease significantly. If you would like to extend the run time to a longer duration, logging one or two parameters would be advisable.

Table 3-2: Logged intervals and selecting logged measurements

➢ Set logging intervals, logging attributes, & view run time

1. From the start menu, press ▲▼ **Arrows** to select **Setup** and press **Enter** ↵. Select **Logging** and press **Enter** ↵ .

2. To change **Logging Interval** or **Averaging** follow below:
   - Press ▲▼ **Arrows** to select Logging interval or Averaging.
   - Press **Enter** ↵ to move to the changeable field, and then press ▲▼ **Arrows**.
   - Press **Enter** ↵ to return to the 1st column and save your settings.
3. To **enable/disable logging**, follow below:
   - Select a measurement by pressing ▲▼ **Arrows**.
   - Once selected, press **Enter** ↵ (this will move your cursor to the "On/Off" field.)
   - Press ▲▼ **Arrows** to toggle and select **On** or **Off**.
   - Press **Enter** ↵ again to return to the measurement.
   - Repeat step 3 until all logging parameters are enabled/disabled.

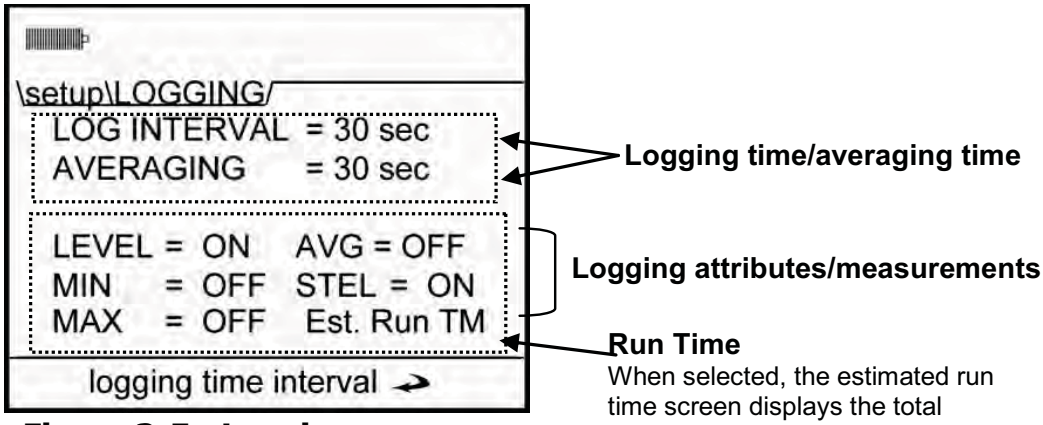

\setup\LOGGING/
LOG INTERVAL = 30 sec
AVERAGING = 30 sec
LEVEL = ON AVG = OFF
MIN = OFF STEL = ON
MAX = OFF Est. Run TM
logging time interval
Logging time/averaging time
Logging attributes/measurements
Run Time
When selected, the estimated run time screen displays the total remaining time.

Figure 3-5: Logging screen

4. **Optional**: To view the **Estimated Run Time**, select this field (by pressing **Arrows)** and press **Enter**. The estimated run time screen will appear.

   ☑ ***NOTE:*** *to extend the logging time, turn a logged measurement(s) to "Off" and/or change the log interval. Then, re-check the estimated run time.*

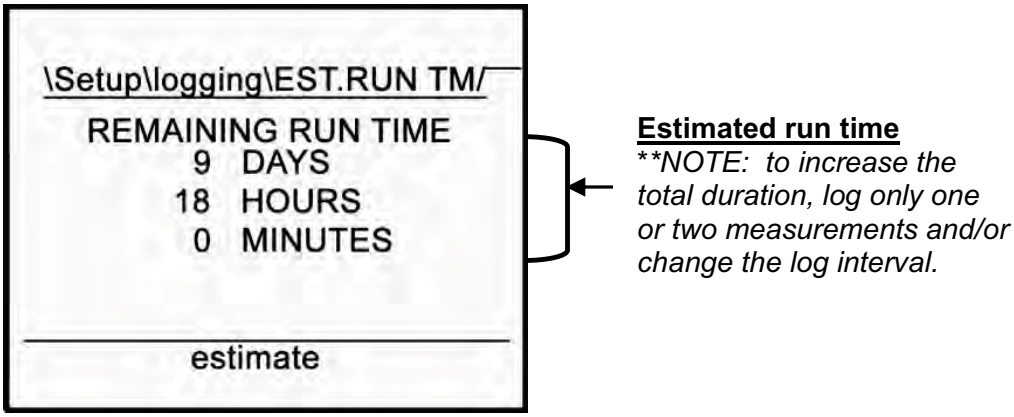

\Setup\logging\EST.RUN TM/
REMAINING RUN TIME
9 DAYS
18 HOURS
0 MINUTES
estimate
Estimated run time
**NOTE: to increase the total duration, log only one or two measurements and/or change the log interval.

Figure 3-6: Estimated run time for logging screen

5. Press **On/Off/Esc** repeatedly to return to the **Start** screen.

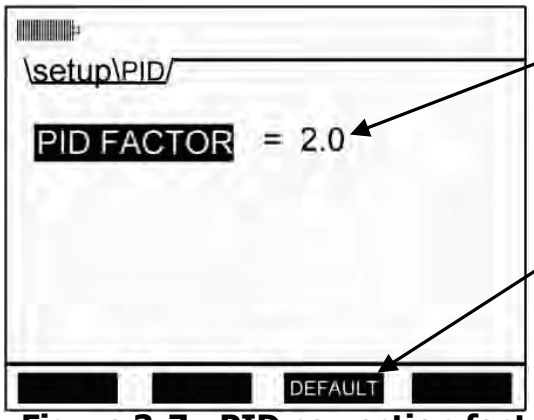
PID correction – adding/editing

For best PID testing results, it is recommended to add a correction factor to the relevant VOC you intend to measure. Please refer to the PID correction factors table in Appendix C for more details.

➢ **Adding/Editing PID correction factor**

1. From the start menu, press **Arrows** to select **Setup** and press **Enter**.

2. Select **PID** by pressing **Arrows** and press **Enter** . The PID correction factor screen will appear.
3. Press **Enter** to move to the value field. Press **Arrows** to change the value. Press **Enter** save your changes.
4. Press **On/Off/Esc** repeatedly to return to the start screen.

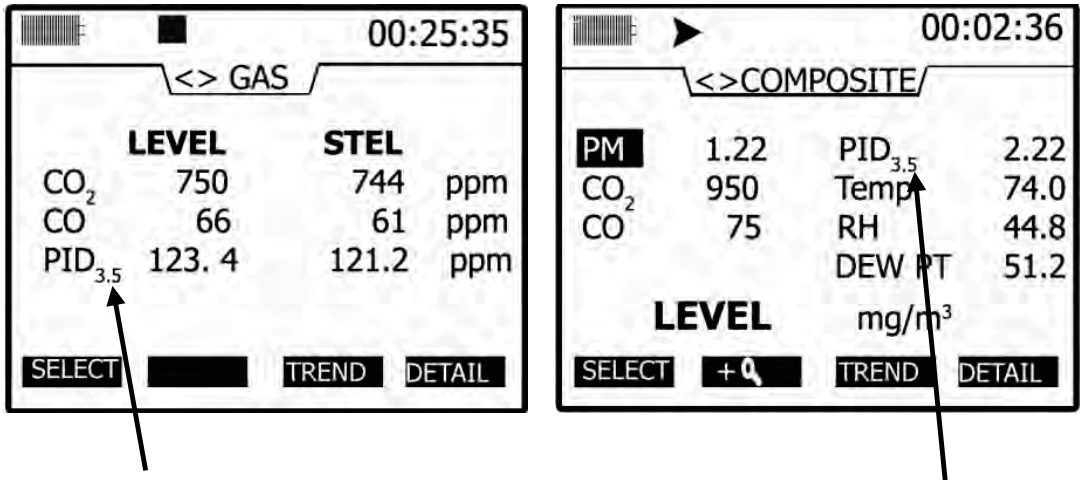


PID Factor number
Press up/down arrows on keypad to change value. Press Enter to save.

Default softkey
Press to restore PID factor to default ("1").

Figure 3-7: PID correction factor

☑ ***NOTE:*** *When changing PID factor to a value excluding "1", the PID correction factor will appear as a subscript on the measurement screens. Two samples are displayed below:*



PID and correction factor
The applied correction factor "3.5" is displayed in the Gas measurement screen.

PID and correction factor
Displayed in the Composite measurement screen.

Figure 3-8: PID correction factor displayed on measurement screens

Changing units (temperature, particulates, PID, and air velocity)

In the units screen, the temperature, particulates, and the air velocity values can be displayed in different measurement units.

- Temperature's setting is either Celsius (ºC) or Fahrenheit (ºF) with ºC as the default.
- Particulates setting is either in mg/m^3 (milligrams per cubic meter) or $\mu g/m^3$ (micrograms per cubic meter).
- PID PPM/PPB sensor (VOCs) setting is either PPM or mg/m^3. PPB or $\mu g/m^3$.
- Air velocity setting is in meters per second or feet per minute.
  NOTE: *if you do not have an air velocity sensor connected, it will not be displayed in this screen.*

➢ Changing temperature, particulates and/or air velocity units

1. From the **Start** screen (see Figure 3-2 for details), select **Setup** and press **Enter** .
2. In the Units screen, press **Arrows** to select the **Temperature**, **PM** (Particulates), or **Air Velocity** field.
3. Once selected, press **Enter** to select the units field.
4. Press **Arrows** to select the appropriate unit.
5. Press **Enter** to save and move back to the first column.
6. To return to the start screen, press **On/Off Esc** twice to return to the screen.

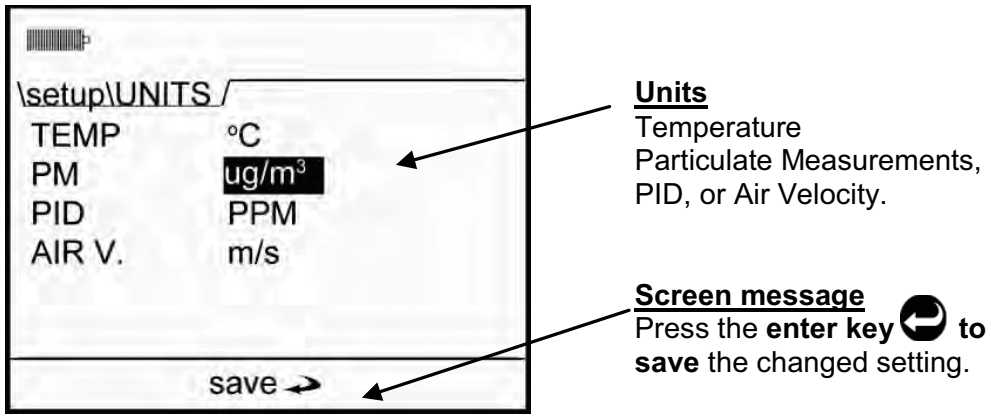


Figure 3-9: Units screen

Setting up particulate settings

There are four parameters in the particulate screen which include:

- **Particulate field**- enables and disables when measuring particulates. (If disabled, it will not enable the pump during run mode.)
- **Profile field** – used to select the active particulate profile. The active profile can be edited by pressing the edit quick key.
- **Gravimetric Mass and Gravimetric volume fields** – displays the accumulated theoretical particulate mass and air volume which has passed through the gravimetric filter (since the last gravimetric reset). These can be reset by pressing the reset quick key.

Setting profiles (particulate correction factors)

The EVM supports 8 different particulate matter (PM) profiles with customized name settings and user correction factor settings. When the profile field is selected from the particulate menu, you are able to edit this field by pressing the Edit softkey. Once opened, you can change the profile name and correction factor setting. (***NOTE:*** *each profile stores up to 4 calibration verifies.)*

1. ***Profile Name:*** You can change profile name and assign up to 8 characters.
2. ***Factors:*** A user will have different correction factors based on the type of dust you are measuring.

How particulate factors are adjusted and calculated

All particulate profiles are factors are calibrated to Arizona Road Dust (ARD) with it's particle size and composition. Other dust compositions can be measured accurately by adjusting a profile's correction factor.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *For best measurement results, it is recommended to enter in the dust correction factor prior to your particulate study. (This may require a gravimetric sampling.)*

To calculate a **correction factor**, please follow the guidelines below:

1. Run the instrument in the applicable environment for a set period of time/volume (i.e., 6 -8 hours).
   - ***Accumulators:***
   - ✓ *The **gravimetric mass accumulator** will display the amount of dust accumulated based on the active profile.*

✓ *The **gravimetric volume accumulator** will display the amount of volume passed through the gravimetric filter.*

2. After the run, check the gravimetric mass accumulator, compare to what was actually measured from the lab, and enter in a correction factor.

✸ *For example, before measuring ensure the gravimetric accumulators are reset and the gravimetric filter is replaced. Next, you measure for four hours and the gravimetric accumulator is displayed as 10mg. Then, you measure the dust in the gravimetric filter (or cassettes) and determine the actual weight. If the actual weight is 20mg, you would change the correction factor from 1 to 2.*

Dust correction factors (profiles)

When setting up the particulate parameters, it is good to keep in mind that the user defined profiles (or correction factors) are a submenu of the particulate menu. Because of this layout, the following section explains how to change the profiles/correction factors and apply a new profile.

➢ **Setting dust correction factors (profiles)**

1. From the **Start** screen, select the **Setup** menu by pressing ▲▼ **Arrows** and press **Enter** ↵.
2. Press ▲▼ **Arrows** repeatedly until **Particulate** is selected and press **Enter** ↵. (The particulate setup screen will appear.)
3. Ensure **Particulate** is set to **Enabled**. (If not, press ▲▼**Arrows** to enable and press **Enter** to return to the first column.)
4. Select the **Profile field** by pressing ▲▼ **Arrows** and press the **Edit** softkey.

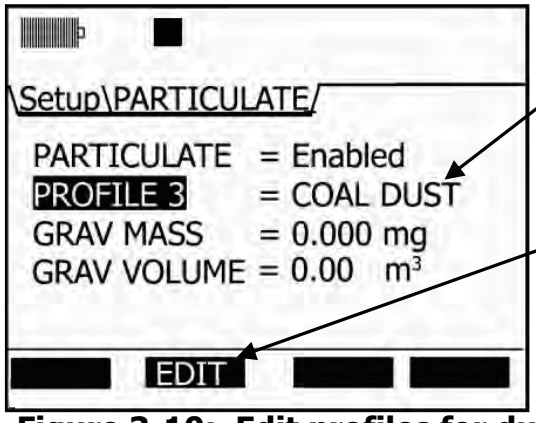

\Setup\PARTICULATE/
PARTICULATE = Enabled
PROFILE 3 = COAL DUST
GRAV MASS = 0.000 mg
GRAV VOLUME = 0.00 m3
EDIT
Profile
Select this field and then press Edit softkey to modify the Profile screen
Edit softkey
Visible when profile menu item is highlighted

Figure 3-10: Edit profiles for dust calibration

5. Press the **Edit** softkey and the Edit Profile screen will open.

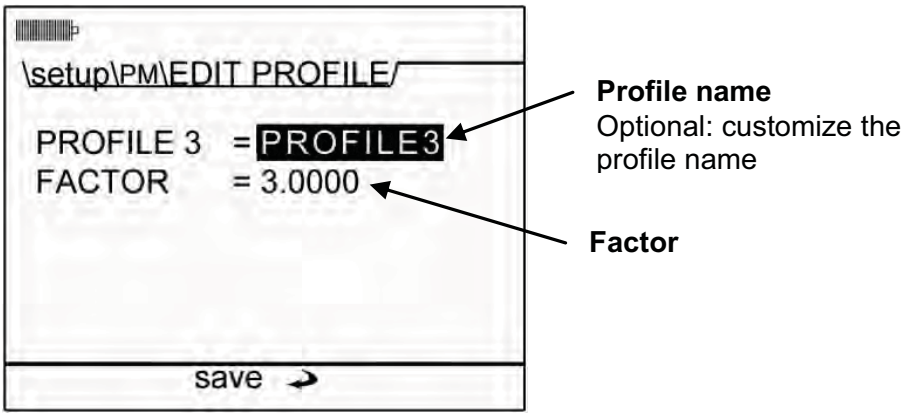


Figure 3-11: Entering a profile for particulate calibration

6. (Optional, see step seven if not changing profile name.) To change the name of the profile, ensure the profile field is selected and press the **Enter** . Press **Arrows** to change the characters. To move to the next position, press **Arrows** then press **Enter** .

7. Press **Arrow** to select the **Factor** and press **Enter** to move to the 2nd column. Press **Arrows** to change the numeric value. Press the left/right arrow key to move to the next position. Continue this process until the appropriate number is selected and press **Enter** to confirm or Esc key to cancel changes.

8. Press the **On/Off/Esc** to return to the particulate screen.

9. To apply a new profile, select the profile field and move to the second column (by pressing **Enter** .) Then continuously press **Arrows** until the appropriate profile/correction factor is selected. Press **Enter** to return to the first column.

10. Press **On/Off/Esc** twice to return to the start screen.

Particulate pump: enable or disable

You may wish to disable the particulate pump for situations in which the environment is too dirty for the particulate optical engine or if you want to keep the engine and pump clean and dry from oily mists, liquids, or fogs elements. Additionally, you may want to log other parameters, such as CO_2, Toxic, and/or temperature and humidity parameters and exclude the particulate measurements from a log session. This is changeable in the particulate screen.

➢ **Enable/Disable the pump**

1. From the **Start** screen, select the **Setup** menu by pressing **Arrows** and press **Enter**.
2. Press **Arrows** repeatedly until **Particulate** is selected and press **Enter**. (The particulate setup screen will appear.)
3. To enable/disable the particulate setting/pump, ensure **Particulate** is selected and press **Enter**.
4. Press **Arrows** to select either Enabled or Disabled and press **Enter**. (Refer to Figure 3-7 to view a sample screen.)
5. Press **On/Off/Esc** twice to return to the start screen.

Resetting the gravimetric filter

The Gravimetric accumulators display the calculated accumulated mass of particles and the accumulated volume through the gravimetric filter (since the last time these accumulators were reset). At the same time, the particles are actually collected in the gravimetric cassette in the back of the unit. Typically the gravimetric accumulators are reset when the gravimetric cassette is replaced by the user.

➢ **Resetting gravimetric filter**

1. From the **Start** screen (see Figure 3-2 for details), select **Setup** by using **Arrows**. Press **Enter**.
2. Press **Arrows** to select the **Particulate** screen and press **Enter**. (The particulate screen will appear.)

3. To reset the **Gravimetric filter**, select the Grav. Mass/Grav. Volume fields by pressing **Arrows**. Once selected, the **Reset** softkey will appear. Press this softkey to reset.

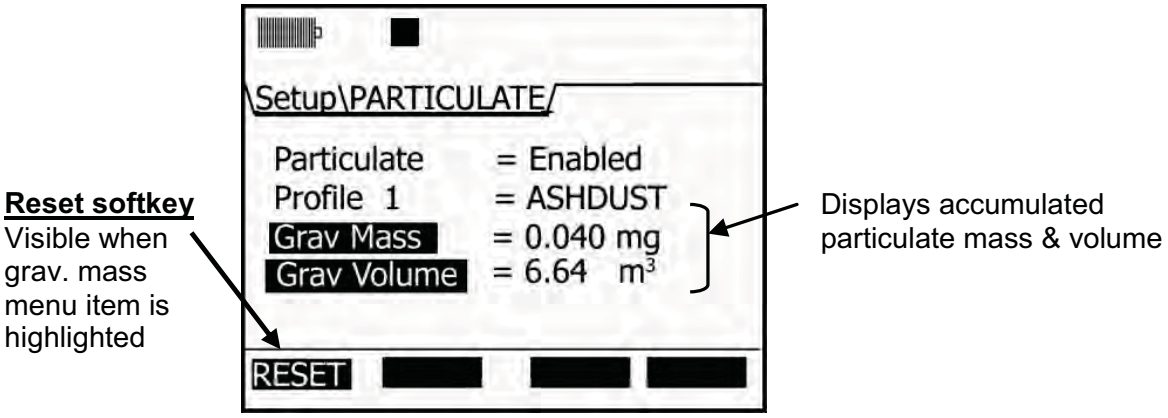


Figure 3-12: Particulate setup screen

4. To return to the main menu, press **On/Off/Esc** twice.

Auxiliary input/output

Digital output

With the digital output function, the user can connect an external device to the monitor. This can be used to signal a specific level to turn on a notification device, an LED, or a fan motor at a specific threshold (or set point). Once enabled, the following three are selectable parameters: a sensor, logic setting, and threshold setting.

Sensors

When setting the Digital Output ("Digital-Out") parameters, one of the seven selectable sensors is used to trigger the output of the external device which includes:

- RH (relative humidity), CO_2 (Carbon Dioxide), Temp (Temperature), PM (particulate matter), PID (for measuring VOCs), Toxic gas (i.e, CO), and Dew Point.

☑ ***NOTE: Air Velocity can not be selected as a sensor.***

Logic and Threshold

There are four selectable "Logic" types which is used in combination with the Threshold field to trigger on and off the external device. These are explained in the table below.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The digital output is an open collector output and as such requires the user to install a pull-up resistor.*

Digital Out/Logic	Explanation
Active High Pulse	The output will assert an active high pulse for approximately 50msec when the threshold is exceeded.
Active Low Pulse	The output will assert an active low pulse for approximately 50msec when the threshold is exceeded.
Active High	The output will be at a logical high level when the threshold is exceeded.
Active Low	The output will be at a logical low level when the threshold is exceeded.
Threshold	Enter in a value to trigger the external device to turn on or off.

Table 3-3: Digital out/Logic settings

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The system maintains a hysteresis window around the threshold to prevent output chattering.*

➢ **Setting or changing digital output**

1. From the Start screen, select **Setup** menu and press **Enter**.
2. Press ▼ **Arrow** repeatedly until **Aux I/O** and press **Enter**
3. Select **Digital Out** and press **Enter** .
4. In the **Digital-Out** screen do one of the following:
   - **Dig-Out field:** select via ▲▼ **Arrows** and press **Enter**. Press **Arrows** ▲▼ to **Enable/Disable**.
   - **Sensor field:** select via ▲▼ **Arrows** and press **Enter** . Press **Arrows** ▲▼ to **select one of the sensors**.
   - **Logic field:** select via ▲▼ **Arrows** and press **Enter**. Press **Arrows** ▲▼ to **select one of the triggering modes.**
   - **Threshold field:** select via ▲▼ **Arrows** and press **Enter** . Press ▲▼ **Arrows** to select a value.
5. To return to the Start screen, press the **On/Off/Esc** twice.

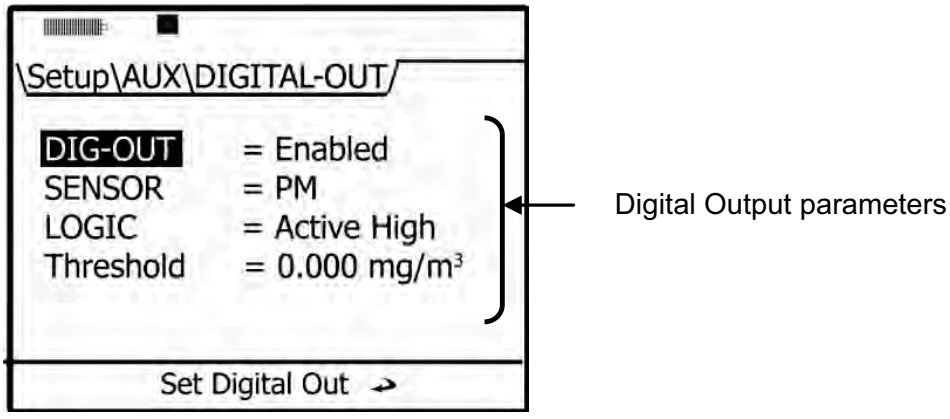


Figure 3-13: Configuring digital output

Air Velocity

Setting the air velocity parameter is fairly simplistic; however, ensure no other outputs are enabled prior to setup. (The EVM will display a pop-up message if more than one output is enabled. You will have to disable all other auxiliary outputs before proceeding with air velocity setting.) When air velocity is "enabled", you can measure/log with the Quest AirProbe10 (optional accessory).

➢ **Setting air velocity**

1. From the setup screen, select **Aux I/O** and press **Enter** .
2. Press **Arrows** to select **Air Velocity** and press **Enter** . To change the setting from either enabled or disabled, press **Enter** .

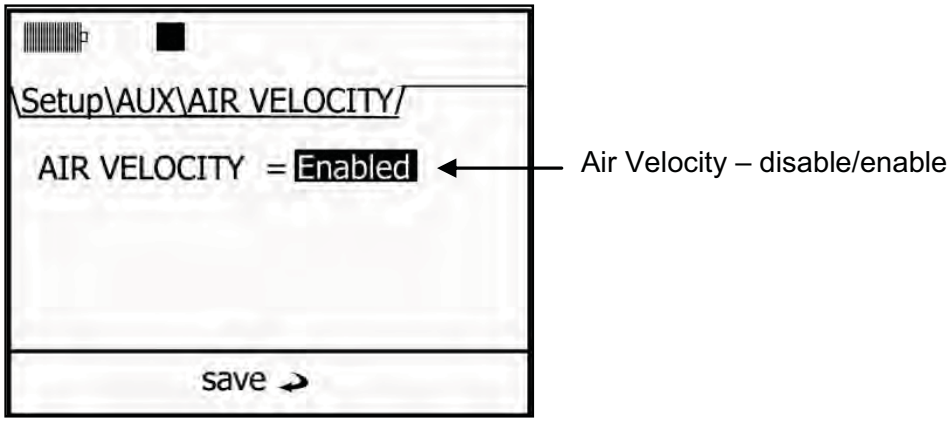


Figure 3-14: Air Velocity setting

3. Press **Arrows** to change the setting.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *if you have either the digital-out or analog-out setting enabled, an pop-up message will appear explaining to change the other settings before enabling air velocity.*

4. Press **On/Off/Esc** twice to return to the start screen.

Analog-out

The analog-out channel provides a voltage reading that is proportional to the sensors output. The analog-out channel can be configured to track any installed sensor.
The example displayed in Figure 3-12 shows the results of measuring with the thermometer from 0 to 60ºC reading from 0 to 5 volts.

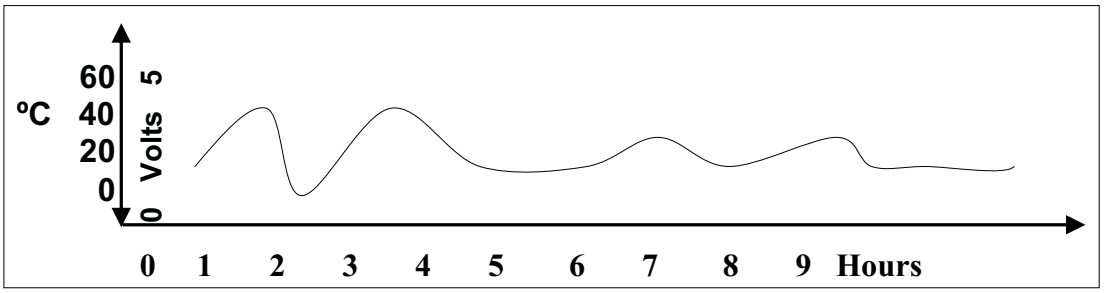


Figure 3-15: Analog out results with temperature as output

➢ **Setting Analog-Out**

1. From the setup screen, select **Aux I/O** and press **Enter** .
2. Press **Arrows** to select **Analog-Out** and press **Enter** .
3. To enable or disable, press **Enter** when **Analog-out** is selected and press **Arrows** to change the setting. Press **Enter** to move back to the 1st column.
4. To select a sensor, ensure **Sensor** is selected and press **Enter** . Then, press **Arrows** to page through the selection list. Once the appropriate sensor is selected, press **Enter** .
5. To return to the start screen, press **On/Off/Esc** twice.

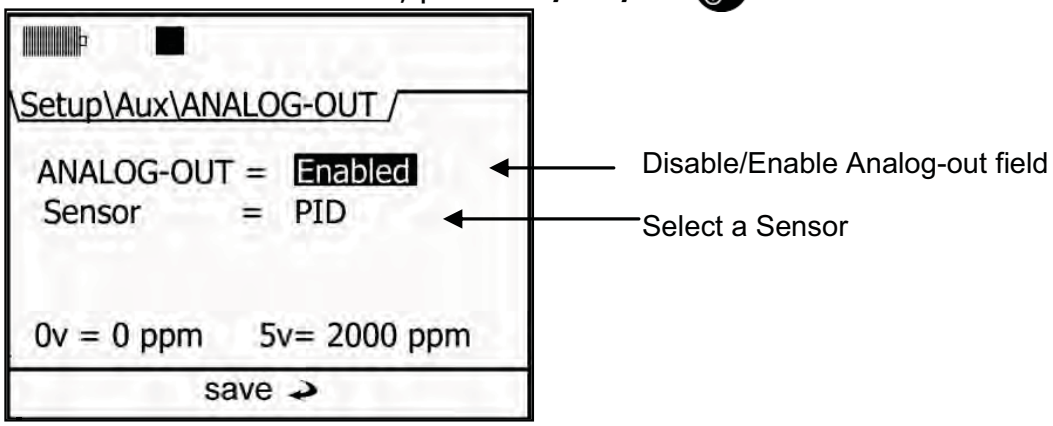
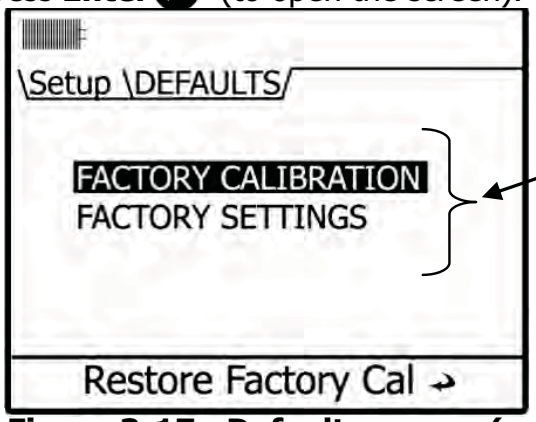


Figure 3-16: Analog-Out screen

Restoring default factory settings

The EVM is equipped to restore all factory settings and factory calibration settings via the Defaults screen. *NOTE: Dew Point and Air Velocity are not user calibrated and therefore, not listed in the restore factory calibration screen.*

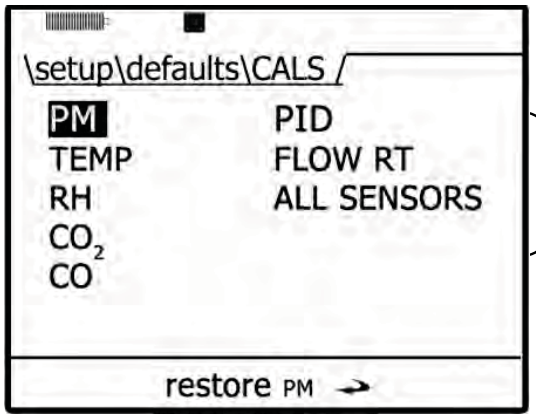
1. In the Setup menu, press ▲▼ **Arrows** until **Defaults** is selected (or highlighted).
2. Press **Enter** ↵ (to open the screen).



Restoring Default settings
Select either (or both) to restore all factory cals/settings.

Figure 3-17: Defaults screen (restoring factory settings)

3. To restore the **Factory Calibration**, ensure this is selected and press **Enter** ↵ .
   - To restore defaults for a **selected sensor**(s), select a sensor using ▲▼**Arrows** and press **Enter** ↵. In the pop-up screen, select "**Yes**" via the **Left Arrow** (or No to cancel) and press **Enter** ↵ .
     ✓ Repeat as necessary to restore each selected sensor.
   - To restore all sensors, select **All Sensors** (via up/down arrows) and select **Yes** in the pop-up screen (or **No** to cancel). Press **Enter** ↵.



Restoring Default Cals
Select a sensor, Choose Yes or No with the screen prompt and press Enter key.

Figure 3-18: Restoring default calibrations

4. To restore the **Factory Settings**, press **Arrows** to select and press **Enter** .
   - A Restore **Factory Settings** pop-up screen will appear. Press either **Yes** or **No** (with **Arrows** and **Enter** to confirm).

Backlight setting

A key on the keypad is dedicated to turning on or off the backlight feature. When turned on, the backlight will illuminate the screen from a dark gray to a light gray color. This feature has two levels of brightness.

When turning on, click the backlight key once for a lighter backlight. Press a second time for a darker contrast.

To turn off, repeatedly press the backlight key until it is turned off.

Backlight key
Press to turn on. This feature has three levels (off, dim, bright).

Figure 3-19: Backlight key

Resetting the EVM

At times, you may need to reset the instrument if it is unresponsive.

1. To manually reset, press and hold **On/Off/Esc** for about 8-10 seconds and the instrument will power off.

Lock/secure run and/or setup

The lock or security feature is designed to lock the EVM during a run to ensure the session will not be stopped unless the lock feature is disabled. Likewise, this feature includes a locked (or secure) setup mode which will stop a user from editing a set-up. Once one or both of these options are programmed with a code, it is set by pressing the **Lock** softkey in the **Setup** menu.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *when securing or locking the instrument, it will be in lock mode even when powered off/on.*

➢ **Setting lock setup or run**

1. From the Start screen, select and open the **Setup** screen.

2. Press the **Lock** softkey.

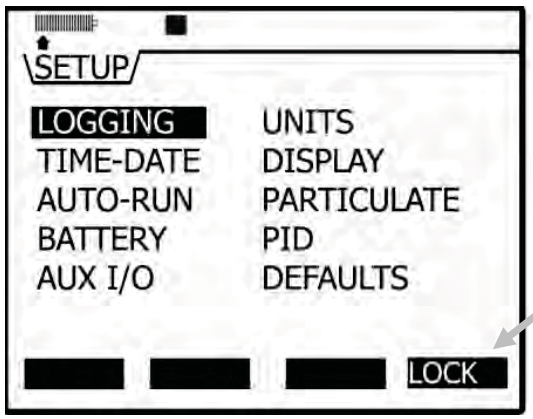
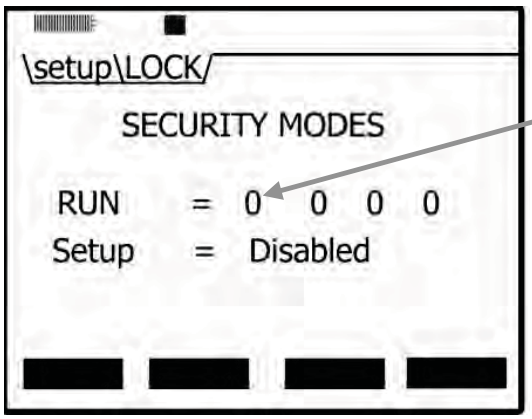


Figure 3-20: Lock Softkey

3. In the Lock/Security Modes screen, **Run** and **Setup** are "disabled" as the default setting.

4. To enable either one, first select **Run** or **Setup** fields (by using **Up/Down Arrows**).

5. Press **Enter** and the first field will be shaded/selected. Press **Arrows** to change the numeric value.



Adding a numeric password

- Press **Up/Down** arrows to enter a number.
- Press **Left/Right** arrow keys to move to the next field.
- Repeat as necessary

Figure 3-21: Setting lock/secure

6. Repeat step 5 until the password is entered. When you press **Enter** for the fourth digit, a secure run mode or secure setup pop-up will appear as confirmation. Once set, the field will display "**Enabled**".

7. Once enabled, follow one of the scenarios below:
   - For Secure run mode to occur, navigate to one of the measurement screens and press the Run key. a "Secure Run Mode" screen will appear.
   - For Secure setup mode to occur, navigate to the setup screen and the "Secure setup mode" screen will appear.

Unlock run and/or setup

When in secure run mode or secure setup mode, a quick press of the lock/unlock softkey and entering in the password will unlock the instrument. (See steps five and six above to for more information on entering in the password.)

☑ ***NOTE:*** *incase the entered password to unlock the instrument was forgotten, a default Quest password can be used in lieu of the entered password, "9157".*

Auto-run

The EVM has four programmable auto-run settings including a timed-run, a date, a day of week (DOW), and a disabled mode.

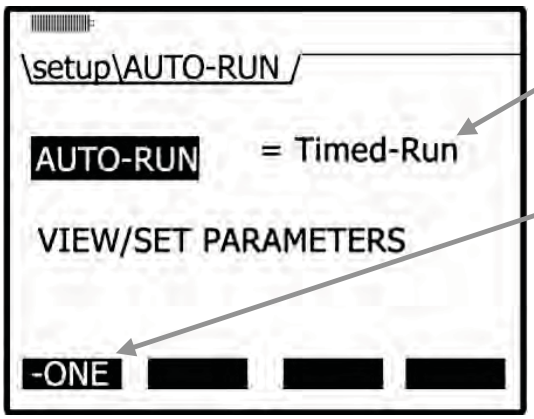
The EVM is shipped with the auto-run set to the disabled mode. Each mode has more than one setting and is denoted by the "+" (plus) or "-"(minus) softkey symbols. When an alarm is activated (or programmed), a "+" (plus) sign appears. The default alarm mode is set to an off mode and is denoted via a minus symbol (i.e., "-").

Auto-run and timed-run mode

With timed-run, you manually start the run (via the run key), and it will automatically stop based on the programmed duration.

➢ **Setting auto-run with timed-run mode**

1. From the Start screen, select and open the **Setup** screen.
2. Select **Auto-Run** by pressing ▲▼**Arrows** and press **Enter**↵.
3. In the **Auto-Run** screen, press enter to select **Timed-Run**. If it is not displayed, press ▲▼ **Arrows** repeatedly until selected.
4. Next, press the **-ONE** softkey or select **View/Set Parameters**.



Auto-Run and Timed Run setting

- Select **Timed-run** by pressing Enter and then press Up/Down arrows to move through the menu.

Timed Run softkey

- Select first softkey to access the Timed run screen

Figure 3-22: Selecting auto-run with timed-run mode

5. In the timed-run screen, press **Enter**↵ to select the duration field which is displayed in hours, minutes, and seconds.

6. To change the duration, press **Arrows.** To move between the fields, press **Arrows.** (Repeat as necessary).

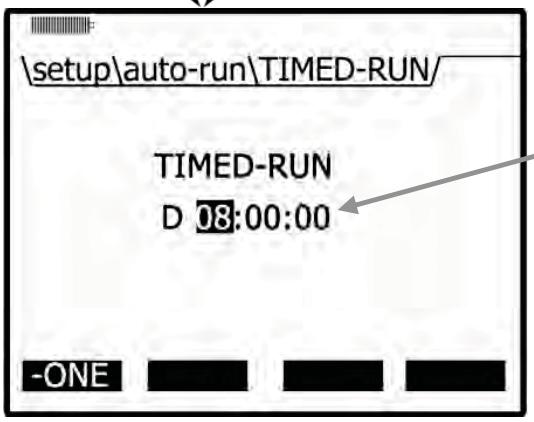


Figure 3-23: Setting timed-run and duration

7. Press **Enter** to save your settings.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *To begin the Timed-run, press the run/stop key and the instrument will automatically stop at the programmed duration.*

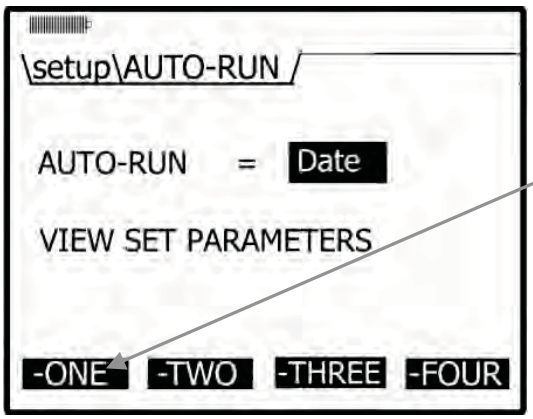
Auto-run with date mode

With the date mode, it will wake up the instrument from a powered down or on condition, runs the study, saves it, then powers down again. Up to four date settings are programmable with a specified date, time (in hours, minutes, seconds), and duration via the softkeys.

➢ **Setting auto-run with date mode**

1. From the **Start** screen, select and open the **Setup** screen.
2. Select **Auto-Run** by pressing **Arrows** and press **Enter**.
3. Press **Enter** to select the 2nd column (value field) and press **Arrows** repeatedly until **Date** appears.

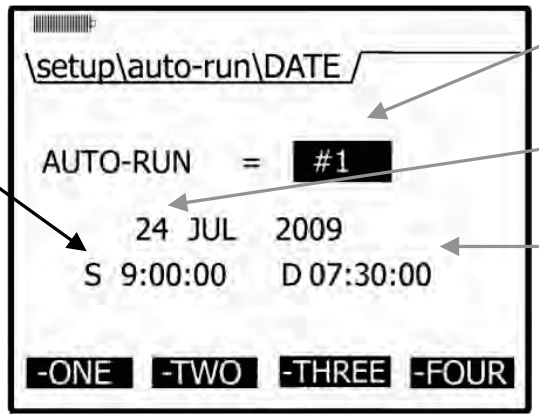
4. Next, press one of the softkeys. (This will open a Date/Auto-Run screen.)



Softkeys
- Select a softkey to setup the Date Auto-Run parameters
- Once set, "-one" will appear as "+one" which is turned on.

Figure 3-24: Selecting auto-run with date mode

5. If **off** appears under Auto-Run, press **Enter** (or skip and see step 6).
6. To change the fields press **Arrows**. To move to the next field(s) press **Arrows**. Repeat as necessary.



Corresponds to softkey

Auto-Run with Date
- Select day, month, year

Start time
- Select time of day (24 hour clock) by pressing up/down arrows

Duration
- Press up/down arrows to select hours, minutes, seconds

Figure 3-25: Setting auto-run date mode

7. To save, press **Enter** key. Press key until you return to the start screen.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *To initiate the programmed run, either power down the instrument or leave on.*

Auto-run with day of week (DOW) mode

The days of the week (DOW) setting is a pre-programmed weekly auto-run with a specified day, start time, and duration with two auto on settings. The programmable settings include a day of the week, start time, and duration.

➢ **Setting auto-run with day of week mode**

1. From the Start screen, select and open the **Setup** screen.
2. Select Auto-Run by pressing **Arrows** and press **Enter**.
3. In the Auto-Run screen, press **Enter** and press **Arrows** repeatedly until **DOW** appears.
4. Press one of the softkeys (one or two).
5. In the **DOW Auto-Run** screen, press **Arrows** to move through the Days, Time and Duration fields. Press **Arrows** to change the value.
6. When programmed, press **Enter**. Press key repeatedly to return to the main screen.

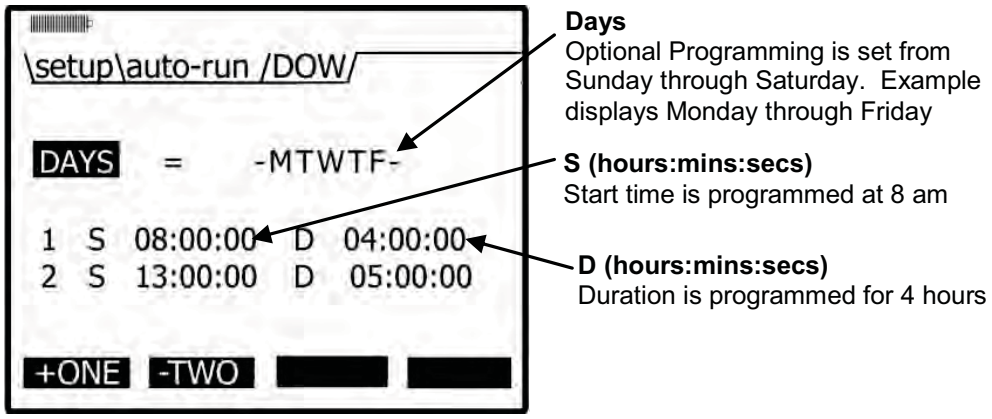

\setup\auto-run /DOW/
DAYS = -MTWTF-
1 S 08:00:00 D 04:00:00
2 S 13:00:00 D 05:00:00
+ONE
-TWO
Days
Optional Programming is set from Sunday through Saturday. Example displays Monday through Friday
S (hours:mins:secs)
Start time is programmed at 8 am
D (hours:mins:secs)
Duration is programmed for 4 hours

Figure 3-26: Setting auto-run DOW mode

☑ ***NOTE:*** *To initiate the programmed run, either power down the instrument or leave on.*

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CHAPTER

4

Calibrate sensors

Placement and calibration of sensors

Before you begin your measurement sampling, it is recommended to calibrate the sensors you will be using. This chapter focuses on inserting and removing sensors, calibrating each sensor, viewing past calibrations, and how to verify your calibration set points. (Please reference the following sections which apply to your installed sensor components.)

Calibrating sensors include:

- Particulate sensor (starting on page 49)
- Pump flow rate calibration (starting on page 58)
- CO_2 and O_2 sensor (starting on page 67)
- Toxic sensors (starting on page 63)
- Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) sensor (for VOCs) (starting on page 72)
- Temperature (temp) and Relative humidity (RH) sensors (starting on page 75)

Inserting and removing sensors

The sensors you purchased with your EVM will be inserted, factory calibrated, and ready for usage. To understand how to insert or replace a sensor this is discussed in the procedures below.

➢ **Inserting sensors**

1. Ensure the instrument is turned of and the external power cord is disconnected. Next, remove the sensor bar by unscrewing two screws from the top compartment with a screw driver.
2. Lift the cover off and set aside. (The location of the sensors is indicated in Figure 4-2.)

3. Remove the black manifold casing.

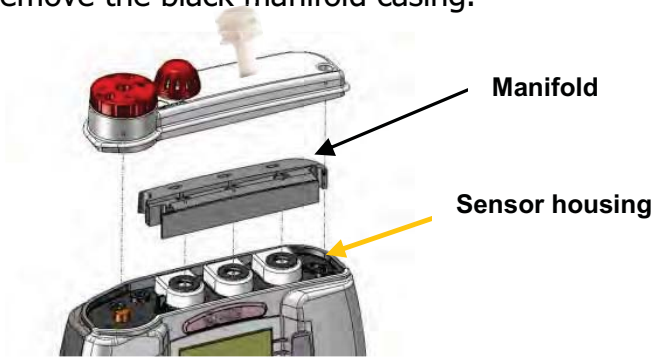


Figure 4-1: Sensor housing and manifold

4. To insert a sensor, gently push the sensor's pins into the socket pin of the circuit board so it aligns accordingly. It will fit securely.
5. To remove a sensor, pull the senor up horizontally and remove it from the sensor chamber.
6. When completed, replace the black manifold over the sensors and then place the cover over the sensor housing. Tighten the screws back into place.

Sensor bar- Remove screw 1 & screw 2 and lift off cover.

Figure 4-2: Sensors' locations

- ☑ ***NOTE:*** *The Temperature/ Relative Humidity sensor is not user removable.*
- ☑ ***NOTE:*** *the user will receive a message on the display when a new sensor is detected or an existing sensor is no longer detected.*

Calibrating particulates

The EVM is factory calibrated to the "Arizona Road Dust" (also called "ISO Road dust" ISO 12103-1 A2 Fine) standard.

Before you measure particulates, it is recommended to calibrate to the environment you are in. If you are in an ARD environment, you would adjust the impactor to correlate with a specific particulate setting, run a calibration based on the particulates in that environment, and compare the results against the ARD calibration. If you are in any other environment, you would calibrate based on the environment you are in by determining a correction factor (also called "K-factor") to the correct variation from the ARD calibration standard.

The EVM supports eight different user profiles. Each profile stores a customizable profile name field, and a correction factor. (Setting-up profiles/correction factors is discussed in the Set-up chapter, "Setting profiles for particulates" on page 31).

The following sections will walk you through how the impactor operates, how to adjust the impactor, how to run a zero calibration, and lastly running a gravimetric calibration.

Impactor and use

The impactor is a device used to remove larger sized particulates from the air-stream you are measuring.

How does it operate? Air travels through the impactor and the heavy particulates will stick to the greased plates within the impactor (1). The Pump will circulate the air as it passes through the tubing in the back of the instrument (2). The smaller, lighter particulates will pass through the optical engine (3) and collects in the gravimetric filter/cassettes (4).

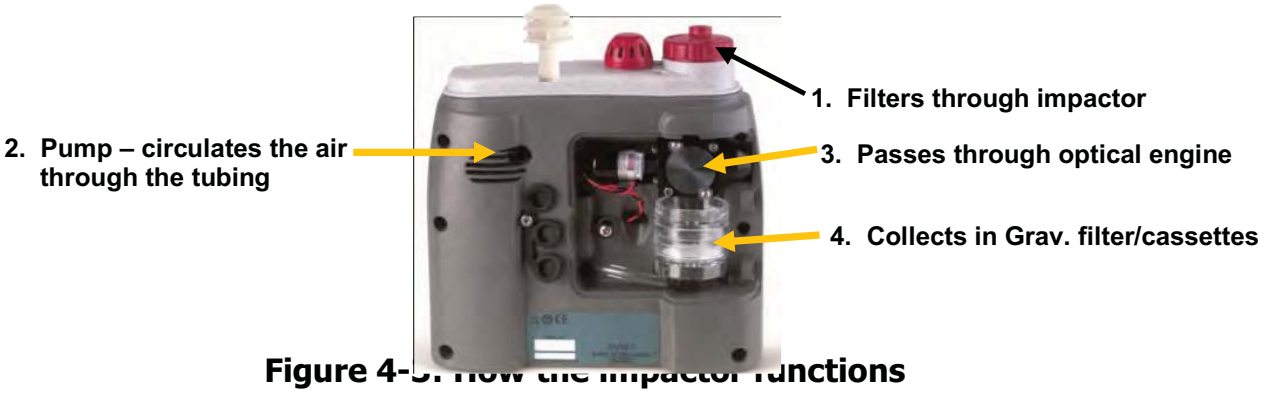

1. Filters through impactor
2. Pump – circulates the air through the tubing
3. Passes through optical engine
4. Collects in Grav. filter/cassettes

Figure 4-3: How the impactor functions

☑ ***NOTE:*** *Depending on the environment (i.e., a dense, dusty manufacturing plant), you will want to ensure the impactor is well greased and cleaned before using. Additionally, it is recommended to monitor this process while measuring. You may need to stop your measurements, clean and grease the impactors, and then resume measuring. To clean and grease the impactors, please see Chapter 7 "Cleaning and maintenance".*

Adjusting the impactor/turret setting

When measuring, the industrial processes (such as sanding, cutting, crushing, grinding, and transportation) cause air pollutants. The size of the particles will enter the human body in different areas, affecting the nasal, throat, and/or lung area.

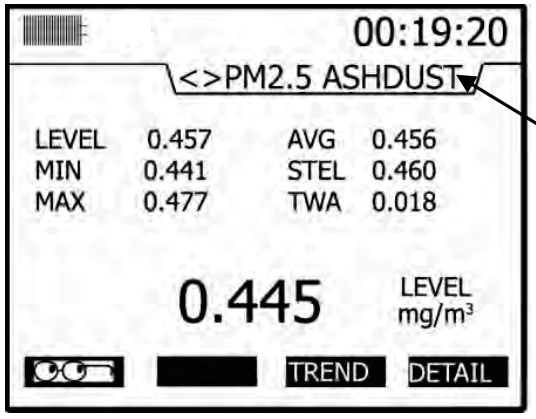
The impactor setting is used to trap and filter out the larger size particles based on your cut-point (or impactor setting). The range is programmed between 1 µm to over 100 µm. For example, if you are measuring coal dust (aimed at the lung area), you would adjust your impactor setting to PM10. The following are the user-selectable cut-points:

- PM2.5, PM4, PM10, or PM (all dust ranging from 0 µm-100 µm)

☑ ***NOTE:*** *the particulate size is written on top of the turret. For PM there is no marking but is noted by the (raised) air chamber.*

➢ **Adjust impactor/turret for particulate logging**

1. Using the keypad navigate to the particulate or composite measurement screen.
   - ***How to?*** From the Start screen, press the **Right** arrow key.



PM 2.5 & profile displayed
Impactor setting updates as the turret is rotated (when in stop mode)

Figure 4-4: PM2.5 impactor setting example

2. Twist the turret (red casing around the impactor) to the left or right until you see the appropriate setting on the display. It will align to the impactor text and arrow on top of the housing.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The actual diameter of the air inlet hole is directly to the left of the impactor text positioning.*

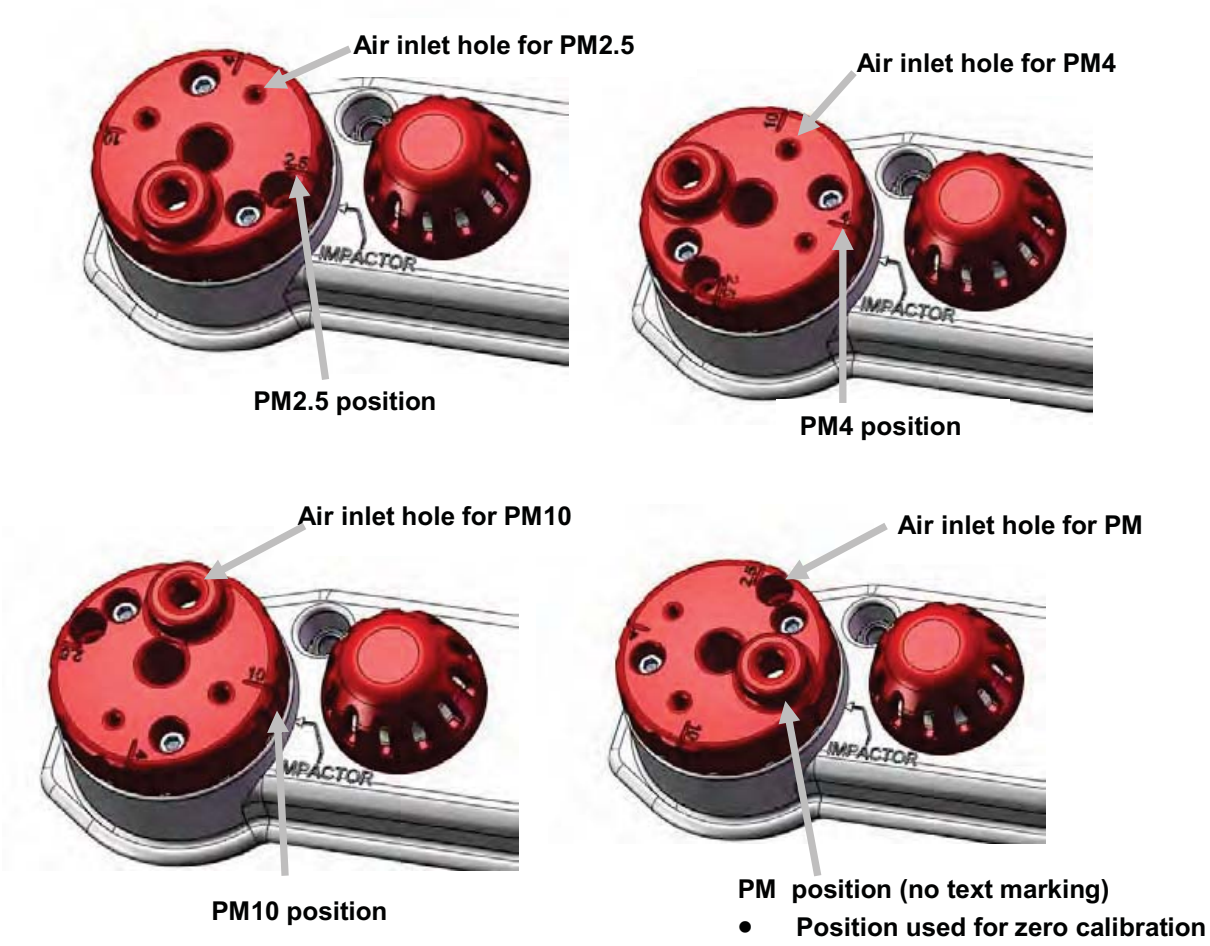

Air inlet hole for PM2.5
PM2.5 position
Air inlet hole for PM4
PM4 position
Air inlet hole for PM10
PM10 position
Air inlet hole for PM
PM position (no text marking)
• Position used for zero calibration

Figure 4-5: Adjusting impactor/turret setting

3. If you see "**<>PM ERR**", this indicates the impactor is not in the correct position and that it is between two positions. Adjust the turret, until the correct reading is displayed on the screen.

Particulates calibration (zero cal)

A zero calibration is recommended the first time you measure particulates in the run mode. For particulate calibration, place a zero filter (also called a HEPA filter) with attached coupler into the vent of the turret. The impactor setting must be set at PM in order to conduct a zero cal.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *for the span on the particulate calibration, please refer to the "Gravimetric Filtering" instructions to determine the gain factor from the correction factor.*

➢ Particulates zero cal

1. Insert the attached coupler and zero filter into the turret. Ensure the **impactor is well-greased** before calibrating which requires a thin film of grease. (See "Impactor care" for details).

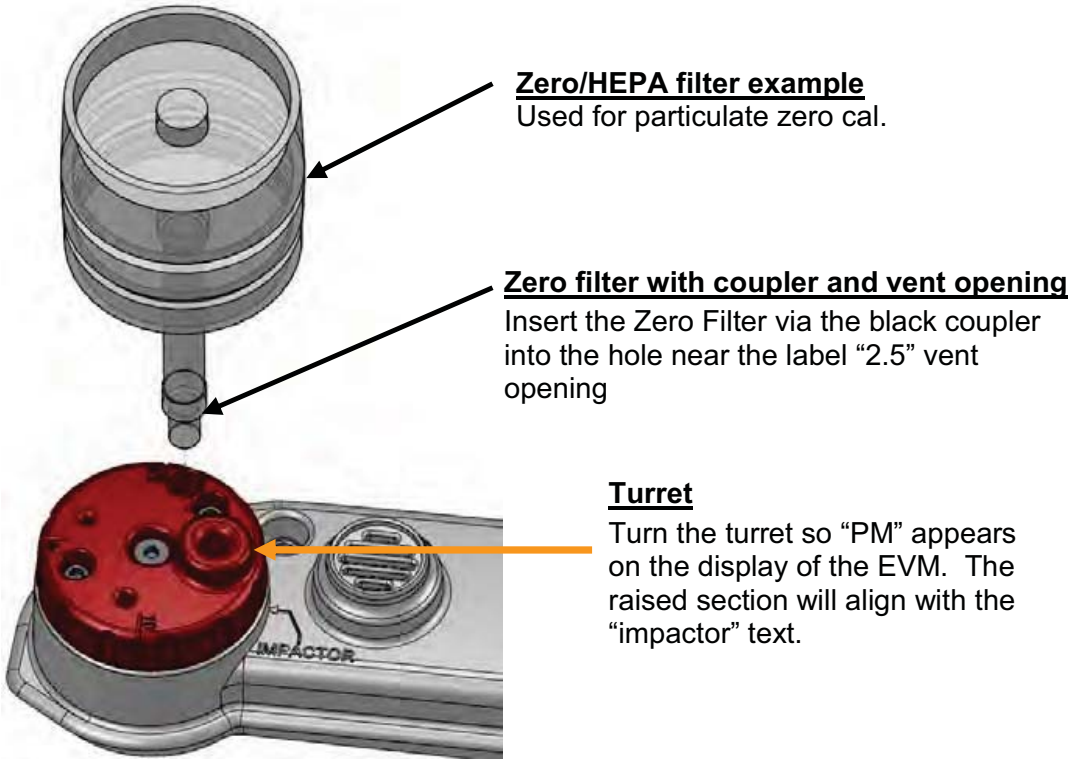

Zero/HEPA filter example
Used for particulate zero cal.
Zero filter with coupler and vent opening
Insert the Zero Filter via the black coupler into the hole near the label "2.5" vent opening
Turret
Turn the turret so "PM" appears on the display of the EVM. The raised section will align with the "impactor" text.
IMPACTOR

Figure 4-6: Particulate zero cal with HEPA filter

2. Adjust the turret/impactor to **PM** (refer to "Turret" in Figure 4-6).

3. From the **Start** screen, press **Arrows** until **Calibration** is selected and press **Enter** .

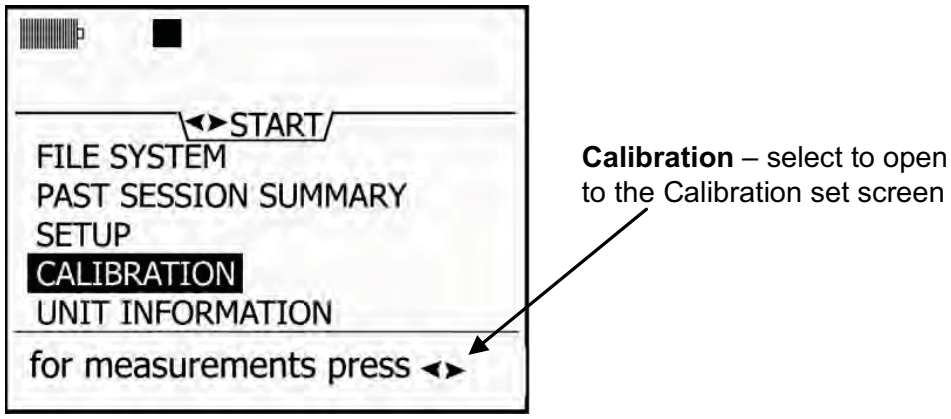


Figure 4-7: Selecting calibration screen

4. In the Calibration screen, press **Arrows** and select **PM** (for particulate matter). (NOTE: if you have the wrong impactor setting, the instrument will flash a warning sign indicating that you need to turn the impactor to "PM" before proceeding.)

5. Press the **Cal** softkey. (The pump will turn on.)

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The **HISTR** and **VERIFY softkeys** will not be present if a user calibration and a calibration verify have not been performed.*

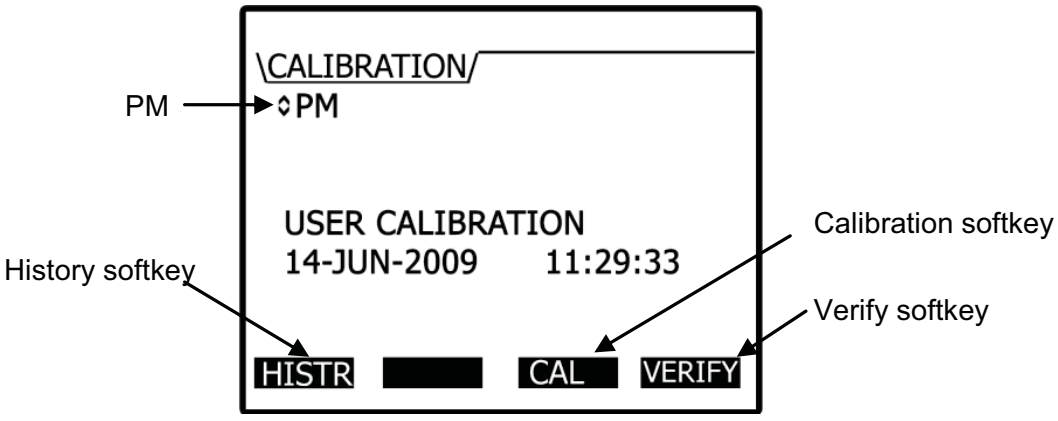


Figure 4-8: Particulate cal screen

6. The ready screen with the PM, Profile will appear. Press the **Start** softkey.

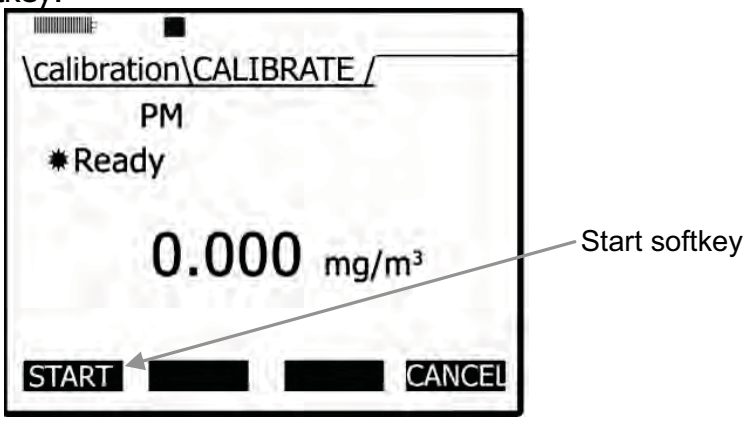


Figure 4-9: Particulate calibration and ready screen

7. Allow the level to stabilize (approximately 1-3 minutes). It will state **Waiting** (A) and **Set** softkey will appear when it has stabilized (B).

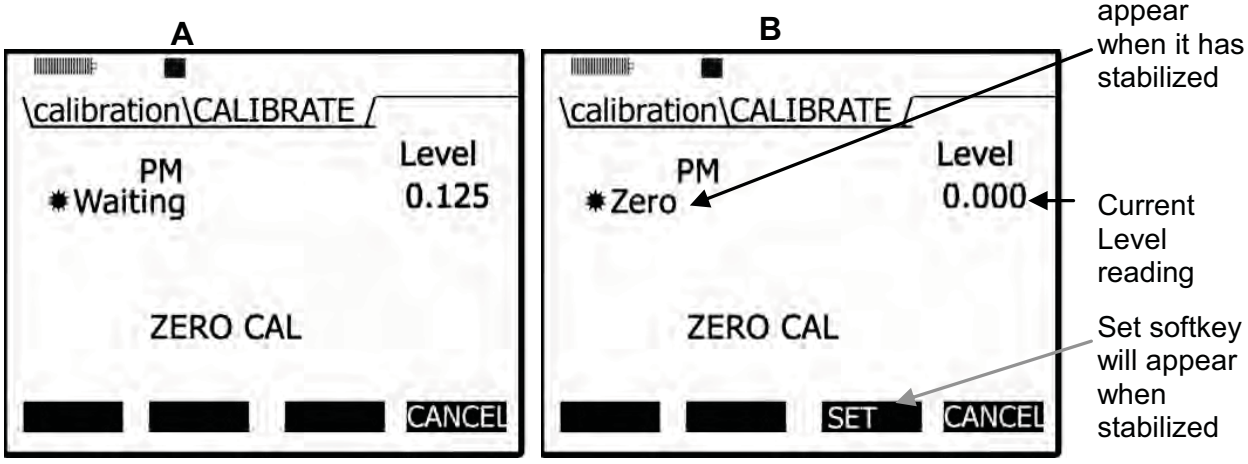


Figure 4-10: Particulate calibration and waiting screen

8. Press the **Set** softkey to set the **Zero cal** point.

9. The instrument will show a **Pause** state with the intended and actual values.

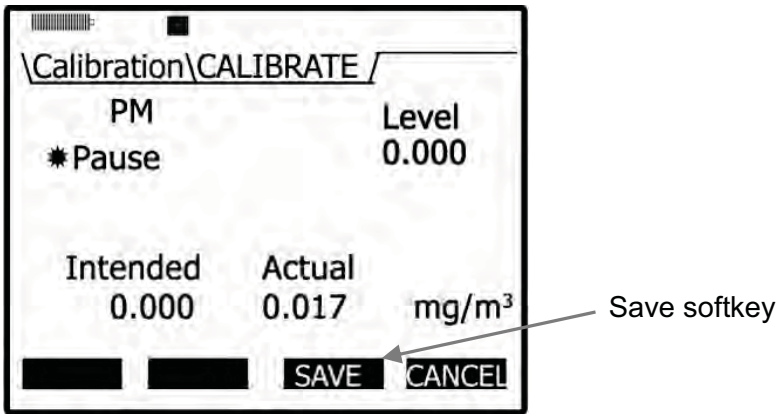


Figure 4-11: Particulate calibration pause screen

10. Press the **Save** softkey to save your calibration (or press Cancel and Retry to repeat this process.) A screen pop-up will state "Zero cal set point" when completed (or "User canceled calibration"). A pass (cancel) screen will be displayed.

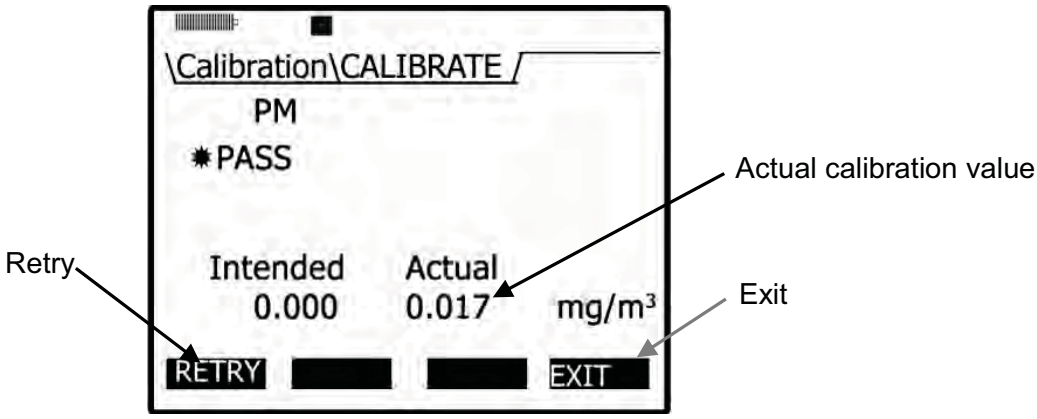


Figure 4-12: Zero Cal set for Particulates

- Press **Retry** softkey to repeat the zero cal procedures.

11. Press **Exit** softkey to close this screen. To return to the start screen, press **On/Off/Esc** or press the **Cal** softkey to continue calibrating the sensors.
    ☑ ***NOTE:*** *a zero cal is performed for the instrument and will be used for all profiles.*

Particulate Advanced Calibration (Gravimetric)

With the EVM, you can store up to 8 different profiles (also called correction factors) to reflect the environment or building zone you plan to measure.

The instrument is factory calibrated to Arizona Road dust. In some situations, you may want to perform a gravimetric calibration in order to determine the correction factor for an alternative environment. This is an optional procedure.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *if you do not plan on performing an advanced particulate calibration with gravimetric sampling, please see* on page 30.

With a gravimetric calibration, you determine the mass of the particulate you want to measure. The particulate mass is then used to calculate a correction factor to the environment you will be measuring. The steps below outline a gravimetric calibration.
(For additional specifications on a gravimetric calibration, please refer to the NIOSH 0600 standard.)

Gravimetric Calibration Overview

1. Reset the gravimetric and volume accumulators.
2. Insert a new (sealed) gravimetric cassette.
3. Measure in the specific location for approximately four to eight hours.
4. Proceeding the measurement, the gravimetric accumulator on the EVM will display the amount of dust that has accumulated based on the active profile. (This value is used in conjunction with the weight of the measured dust in the cassette.)
5. To determine the weight of particulates in the gravimetric filter, remove the gravimetric cassette and weigh the contents. (Typically, sent to a lab for results.) Do not include the weight of the cassette.
6. To determine the correction factor, calculate the ratio between the particulate mass value and the weight from the gravimetric filter lab analysis.

   ☑ ***For example***, let's say that you measured for 8 hours in a wood shop and the PM mass accumulator displays 10 mg. Next, you measured the dust in the gravimetric filter/cassette and determined the weight as 20 mg. To calculate the correction factor, you divided 20 mg by 10 mg and determined the value as 2. Lastly, the correction factor of "2" is multiplied by the existing active profile correction factor, and is entered as the new correction factor (Setup\PM\EDIT PROFILE).

Performing a gravimetric calibration

Ensure the gravimetric cassette is new before beginning.

1. Place the instrument in the appropriate environment.
2. Turn on by pressing **On/Off/Esc** .
3. In the **Start** screen, select the **Setup** menu and press **Enter** . Next, select **Particulates** by pressing the **Down arrow** repeatedly and once selected, press **Enter** .
4. In the particulate screen, the reset gravimetric accumulator fields will display either a value of the collected dust or it will display zero (if already reset). When beginning a gravimetric calibration, ensure this is set to zero.

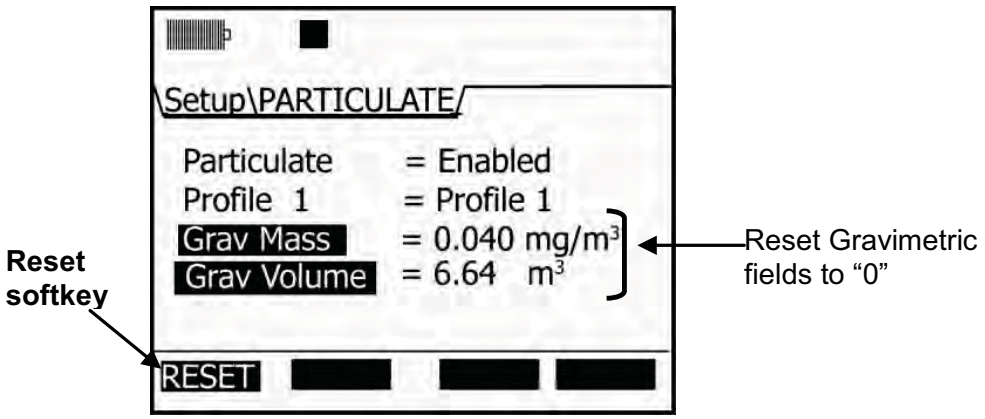


Figure 4-13: Reset gravimetric setting

- To reset, press the down arrow repeatedly to select the gravimetric fields and press the **Reset** softkey. (If it is not displayed, press the **Altf** key.)

5. Turn the pump on by pressing the **Pump** key.
6. Optional step:
   a. It is optional to press the **Run/Stop** key to log the gravimetric filter sampling. *(NOTE: if in "run mode", a clock appears and displays the overall run time.)*
   b. To view the particulate level, press the right arrow once from the start screen and the particulate measurement screen will appear (noted as "PM").
7. After the gravimetric collection, turn the pump off and reference the **Gravimetric Mass** field to view the calculated particulates.

8. Lastly, calculate the ratio between the value in the **Gravimetric Mass** field and the weight of the collected sample.
9. Enter in the correction factor via the **Particulate Setup** screen. (Please see "**Setting Profiles**" section for more details.)

Pump flow rate calibration

An accurate flow meter, such as a primary standard flowmeter calibrator, and inert tubing is required to perform this calibration. The inert tubing is inserted on the dust air flow outlet (located on the back of the housing).

☑ ***NOTE**: you may want to send the instrument in for a yearly calibration, if you do not own a flowmeter calibrator for this calibration procedure.*

Figure 4-14: Pump flow rate calibration

➤ **Flow rate calibration**

1. Connect the flow meter(i.e, primary standard) and inert tubing to the EVM.
2. Turn the EVM on by pressing **On/Off/Esc** .
3. Select the **Calibration** menu by pressing the **Down Arrow** until it is selected and press **Enter** .
4. Select **Flow Rt** (flow rate) by repeatedly pressing **Arrows** key until it appears.

5. Press the **CAL** softkey and then press the **Start** softkey.

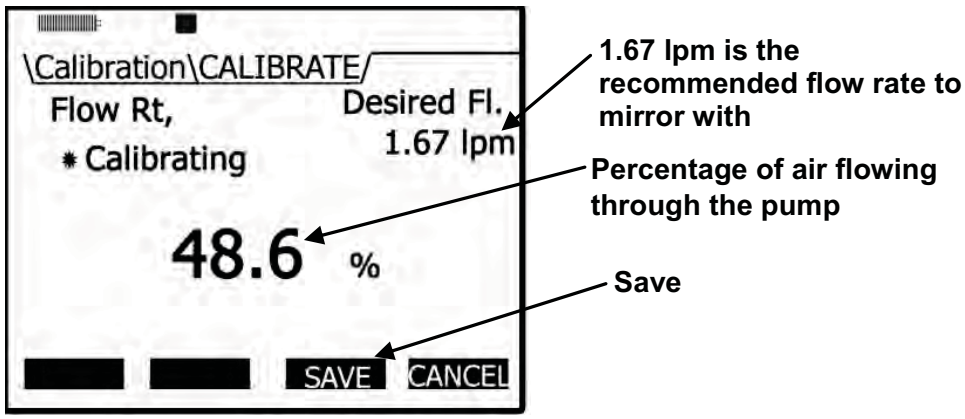


Figure 4-15: Flow Rate Calibration

6. Manually adjust the flow rate (as needed) by repeatedly pressing the **Up/Down** key to select the desired level.

7. Press the **Save** softkey to store this as your flow rate calibration. The flow rate summary will appear.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *you may wish to repeat these steps if the desired level was not achieved. Press the **Cancel** softkey to stop the calibration. Next, press the **Retry** softkey and repeat the calibration steps to re-cal the flow rate.*

8. Press the **Exit** softkey to exit this screen. (The pump will turn off.)
9. Press the **On/Off/Esc** key to return to the start screen.

Toxic gas sensors

The gas sensor chamber will allow you to measure any one of the single toxic gases listed below. Please refer to Appendix A for detailed specifications.

1. Carbon monoxide (CO) with a range of 0-1000 ppm
2. Chlorine (CL_2) with a range of 0-20 ppm
3. Ethylene oxide (EtO) with a range of 0-20 ppm
4. Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) with a range of 0-50 ppm
5. Hydrogen sulfide (HS_2) with a range of 0-500 ppm
6. Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) with a range of 0-50 ppm
7. Nitric oxide (NO) with a range of 0-100 ppm
8. Oxygen (0_2) with a range of 0-30%

9. Sulphur dioxide ($SO_{2)}$ with a range of 0-50 ppm
10. Ozone (O_3) with a range of 0 – 1.0 ppm

The sensors are based on well established electrochemical sensor technology. They are designed to be maintenance free and stable for long periods of use.

Cross sensitivity

The following table illustrates the cross-sensitivity to a range of commonly encountered gases, expressed as a reading of the sensor when exposed to 100 ppm of the interfering gas at 20°C.

Gas	**Interfering Gas**											
	CO	**H_2S**	**SO_2**	**NO**	**NO_2**	**H_2**	**CL_2**	**HCN**	**C_2H_4**	**HCI**	**CL**	**O_2**
CO	100	~ 7	<10	<9	<20	<40	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
H_2S	<2	100	~10	~1	~-20	~1	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
NO_2	-5	<5	<-.5	0	100	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
NO	0	N/D	~ 5	100	<30	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
HCN	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D
NH_3	0	0	~ 60	~20	<10	0	~-50	~-5	N/D	<10	N/D	N/D
***O_3**	-8	N/D	N/D	N/D	~60	0	~120	N/D	N/D	~150	~150	~150

*Continuous exposures at ppm level over more than 30 minute might blind the sensor.

Table 4-1: Cross-sensitivity table of interfering gas

How sensors operate

Power is automatically applied to the gas sensors when they are connected and the instrument is turned on. These are also referred to as "intelligent-sensors". Additionally, the EVM will automatically identify the type of gas sensor that is installed.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *it may take a few minutes for a newly inserted sensor to stabilize before using.*

Quality calibrations

The quality of the calibration process depends upon the accuracy of the calibration gas and allowing the sensors to stabilize before saving the zero and span calibrations.

About sensors and cal storage

Once a calibration is completed and a sensor is removed, the calibration records are stored in the sensor.

Calibration history and sensor serial numbers

After running, saving a calibration, and downloading the data to QuestSuite© Professional II, the calibration type, levels, the serial numbers, and the date/time of the calibration are viewable in the software. The serial number of the sensor is available in QSP-II in the calibration history chart.

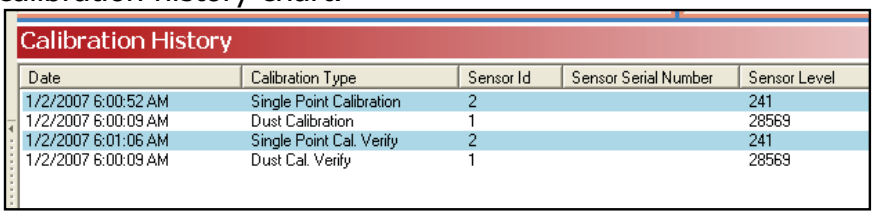


Figure 4-16: Calibration history for EVM

Applying a gas sensor

You will want to gather your calibration gas source, the regulator (if not already connected), inert tubing, the cal adapter and the EVM with the appropriate sensors installed. After your calibration setup is completed, please follow the proceeding applicable calibration sensor sections.

➢ **Applying a gas sensor**

1. Connect the gas source, regulator and inert tubing.
2. Slide the inert tubing over the black nozzle of the cal cup.
3. Remove the **air inlet** cover on the EVM. (See Figure 4-2 for an example).
4. Place the Cal cup over the air inlet.
5. When you are ready to access the **Cal** screen, turn on the regulator.

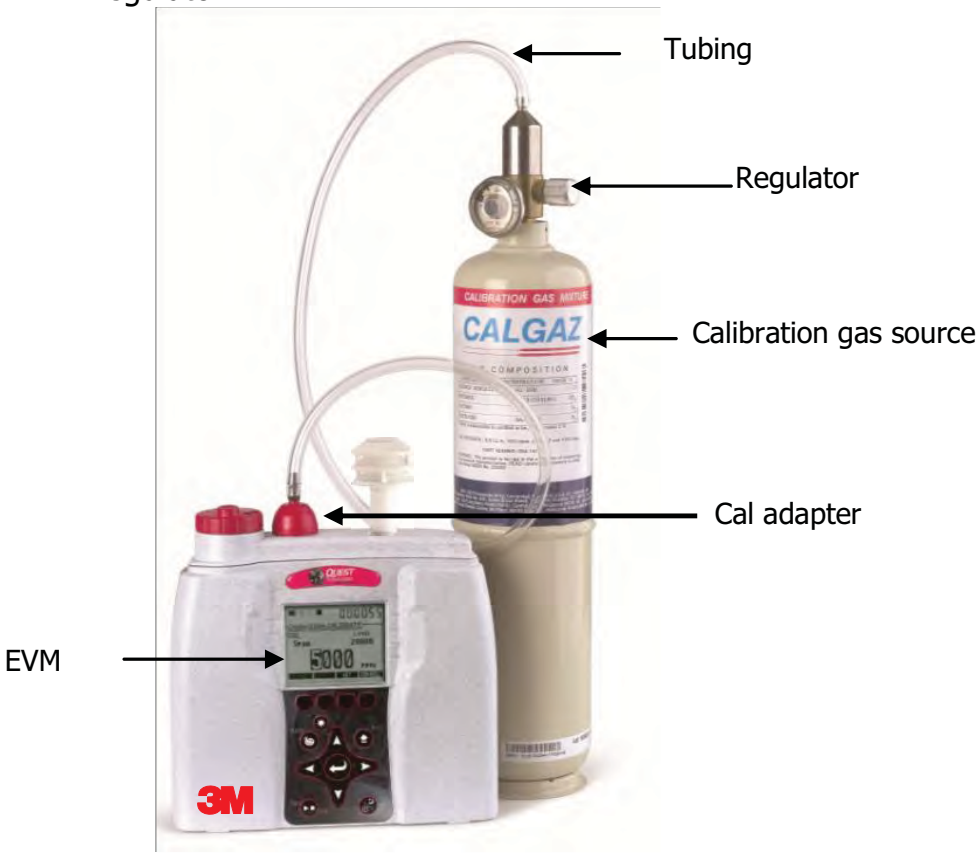


Figure 4-17: Applying a gas sensor

Calibrating toxic gas sensors

It is recommended to conduct a zero cal and a span cal with toxic gas sensors. Essentially, a calibration is conducted by checking the sensors response to a known concentration of a certified calibration gas. It is important to note that with a zero cal and a span cal, you should be in a non-contaminated environment when performing the calibration.

It is recommended to calibrate on a regular basis for best results. You will want to perform a **zero cal** and a **span cal** (or adjustment) to properly calibrate a toxic sensor.

IMPORTANT: *The zero and span adjustment procedures for oxygen are different than other gas sensors.*

CAUTION: *Due to the presence of toxic gas during the calibration process, appropriate safety procedures should be followed.*

Additionally, you will want to ensure that your calibration is performed in an area known not to contain hazardous or interfering gases if ambient air will be used as the zero gas for operation. If this is not possible, pure bottled air (Nitrogen is recommended) should be substituted. Instructions for both procedures are provided below. You only need to perform one or the other.

Toxic gas zero calibration

When conducting a zero cal for toxic gas, you will want to use a cylinder of Nitrogen or pure air with the cal cup placed over the air inlet cover. (Please see "Applying a gas sensor" for details).

☑ ***NOTE:*** *if you are in clean air environment, you can use room air (for all toxics except for ozone).*

Ozone calibration for zero and span

For an Ozone calibration, a zero calibration is performed with Nitrogen and a span calibration is performed using an ozone generator.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *it is recommended to factory calibrate the ozone sensor on a yearly basis.*

➤ Performing a Zero cal for toxic gas

1. While the instrument is powered off, **connect** the pure air cylinder, regulator, inert tubing, and cal cup to the EVM.
2. Power on the EVM by pressing the **On/Off/Esc** .
3. In the start screen, press the **Down** arrow to select **Calibration** and press the **Enter** .
4. Press **Arrows** to select the toxic you wish to calibrate.
5. Press the **Cal** softkey and a specific toxic gas **(i.e., CO) Calibrate Set Point screen** will appear.

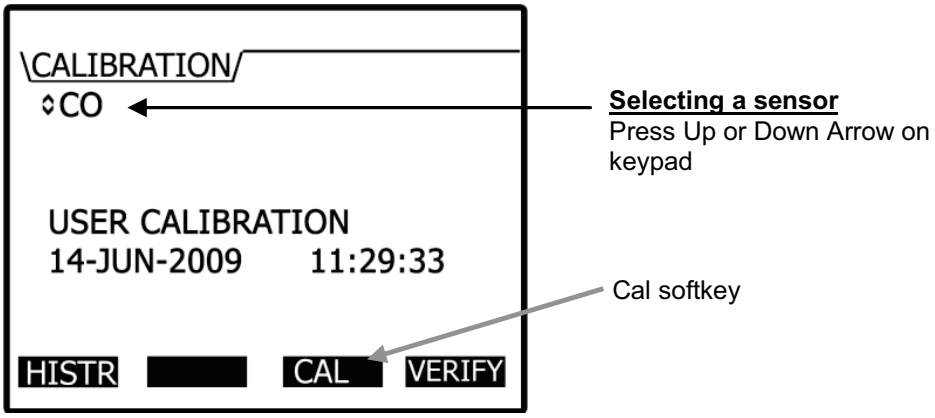


Figure 4-18: Selecting sensor for calibration process

6. Turn regulator **On**. Wait for the current level to stabilize (allow at least 90 seconds to stabilize.) (The screen will show +Ready.)
7. When the level has stabilized, press **Zero** softkey.

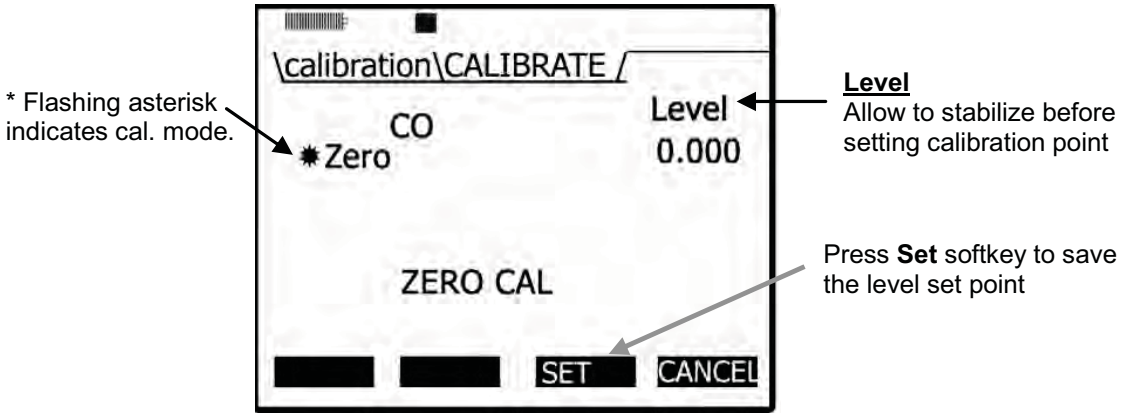


Figure 4-19: Calibration zero screen

8. Press the **Set** softkey. A screen displaying the zero cal intended and actual set point values will appear. Press the **Save** softkey.

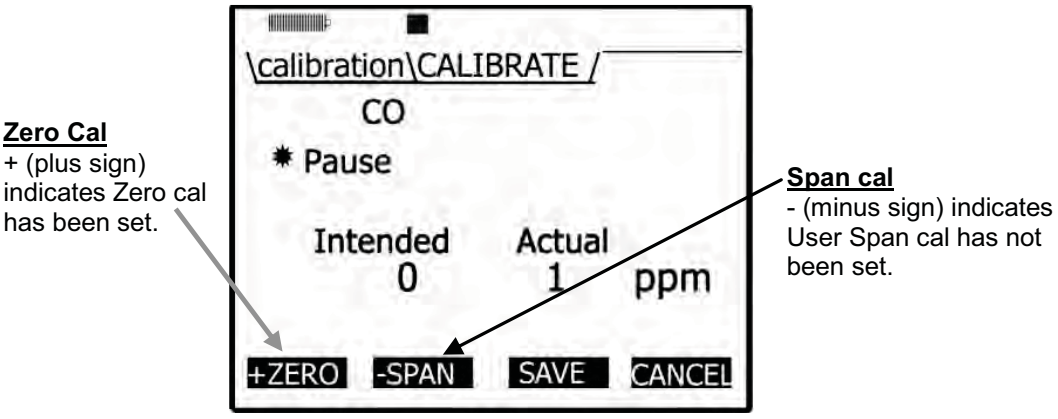


Figure 4-20: Calibration zero pause screen

9. To set the span cal, proceed to "Toxic gas – span calibration".

☑ ***NOTE:*** *if you want to re-do the zero calibration, press the* ***+Zero*** *softkey and repeat steps 7 and 8.*

Softkeys	Explanation
Cal	When pressed, this will allow a calibration to be performed.
Zero	When pressed, this will enable you to a zero calibration.
Span	When pressed, this will enable you to perform a span calibration.
Exit	Enables you to exit at any time.

Table 4-2: Gas calibration softkeys explained

Toxic gas span calibration

When conducting a span calibration, the calibrated gas used should match the sensor you will be calibrating. (*NOTE: for Ozone span calibration, an ozone generator should be used.*) If you are continuing from the Toxic Zero cal section, the screen you will be viewing is the Calibrate/Pause screen. (If you are performing a Span cal only, ensure you are at the Start screen and select the calibrate menu. Then select the specific sensor by pressing up/down arrows. Press the Cal softkey and then press the Span softkey. Proceed to Step 2.)

➢ **Performing a span cal for Toxic gas**

1. Continuing from the zero cal procedures, you should be viewing the **Cal/Pause** screen (as displayed in Figure 4-17). Press the **Span** softkey.

2. **Apply** the **gas** at full flow rate while observing the "Level" field on the display. Wait for the current level to stabilize (allow a couple of minutes).

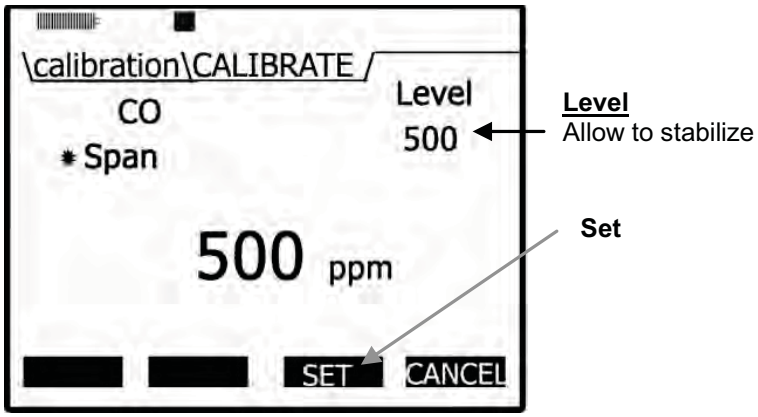


Figure 4-21: Span Calibration

3. Adjust the span value by pressing ▲▼ **Arrows** on the keypad.

4. Press the **Set** softkey to store the span cal. point. (A screen will appear displaying that you set the span cal. point.)

5. Once your calibration is set, intended and actual cal values will appear on the display screen. Press **Save** to store these as your calibration set points.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *if you want to redo the span calibration, press the Span softkey and repeat steps 2-5.*

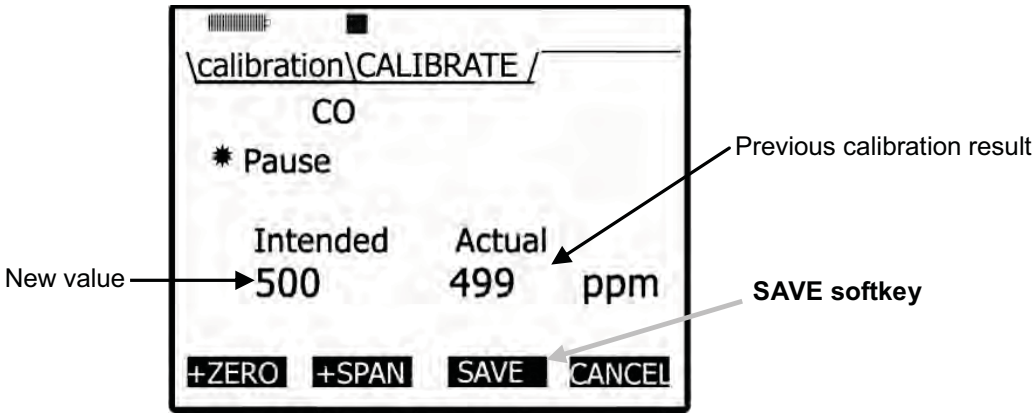


Figure 4-22: Saved Calibration screen

6. Turn the regulator off and disconnect the tubing from the instrument.

7. Repeatedly press **On/Off/Esc** until you return to the start screen.
8. Press **Arrows** to view measurement screens.

Calibrating CO_2 AND O_2

With the Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) or Oxygen (O_2) calibration, you can perform a zero calibration and a span calibration (when the cal gas is connected) in the field. Each of these screens will be discussed below.

The CO_2 sensor and O_2 sensor requires a calibration gas, a regulator with at least 1 Liter/minute flow rate and inert tubing.

A ***zero calibration*** using a Nitrogen (N_2) gas is recommended. For a ***span calibration***, the range (or span) should be a sizeable fraction of the selected full scale range of the gas.

CO_2 Accuracy

The range for the CO_2 sensor is 0 to 20,000 ppm with a settling time of <90 seconds at a flow rate of 1 LPM. For a span calibration, it is recommended to perform a span calibration to the value you will be measuring (i.e., 10,000 ppm). The EVM will derive CO_2 values to achieve greater accuracy over either the 0 – 5,000 ppm range or the 0 – 20,000 ppm range.

The method used is based on the span gas that is used for calibrations. If a span gas less than 5,000 ppm is used, then CO_2 values will be derived to achieve greater accuracy in the 0 – 5,000 ppm range. *NOTE: This may lead to reduced accuracy between 5,000 ppm and 20,000 ppm.* If a span gas equal to or greater than 5,000 ppm is used, then the CO_2 values will be derived to provide better accuracy over the 0 – 20,000 ppm range which may lead to reduced accuracy over the narrower 0 – 5,000 ppm range.

O_2 Accuracy

The range for O_2 sensor is 0 - 30% with a typical span cal of 20.9%.

➢ **Calibrating a zero cal and span cal for CO_2 or for 0_2 sensor**

1. **Connect** one of the following gases with the regulator and inert tubing:
   - N_2 gas (used for zero cal.)
   - CO_2 calibration gas
   - Room air for 0_2 calibration gas (i.e., 20.9%)

2. Attach the regulator and tubing to the gas cylinder.

3. Place the **Cal. cup** over the **Air inlet cover** and slide the **tubing** over the black air inlet casing.

4. From the start screen, press ▼ **Arrow** to select **Calibration** and press **Enter** ↵ .

5. In the Calibration screen, press ▲▼ **Arrows** to select CO_2 or O_2.

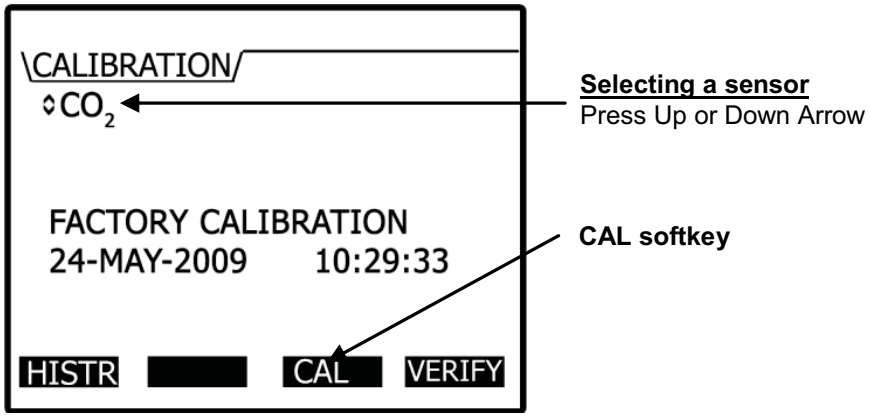


Figure 4-23: Selecting a calibration sensor

6. Press the **CAL** softkey to open the CO_2 "Calibration/Calibrate" screen. (Allow at least 2.5 minutes for CO_2 to stabilize.)

- For the Set Points, -**zero** and **–span** softkeys will appear. Press either **Zero Cal** or **Span Cal** softkey. (See Table 4-2 for more information.)

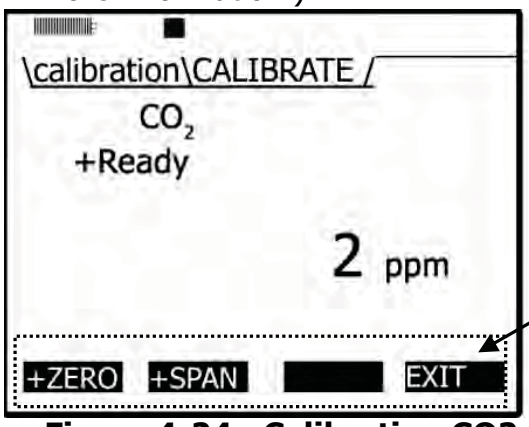


Figure 4-24: Calibration CO2 ready screen

☑ ***NOTE:*** *If "-" (a minus sign) appears in front of Zero or Span, this has not been calibrated. Alternatively, the "+" (plus sign) signifies the cal point has been calibrated.*

7. Turn the regulator on. The regulator should have a flow rate of 1.0 L/min.

8. Allow the level to stabilize. For CO_2, wait at least two minutes to stabilize.
   - For Zero Cal, the screen will display Zero with a Set softkey.
   - For span cal, press ▲▼ **Arrows** on the keypad to adjust the appropriate level.
9. Press the **Set** softkey. Turn off regulator and unhook the N_2 bottle (for zero cal) or CO_2 bottle (for span cal). (To perform a Zero or Span cal, please repeat steps 1-8.)

☑ ***NOTE:*** *If you want to redo a zero or span calibration, press the zero or span softkey and repeat steps above to program new set points.*

☑

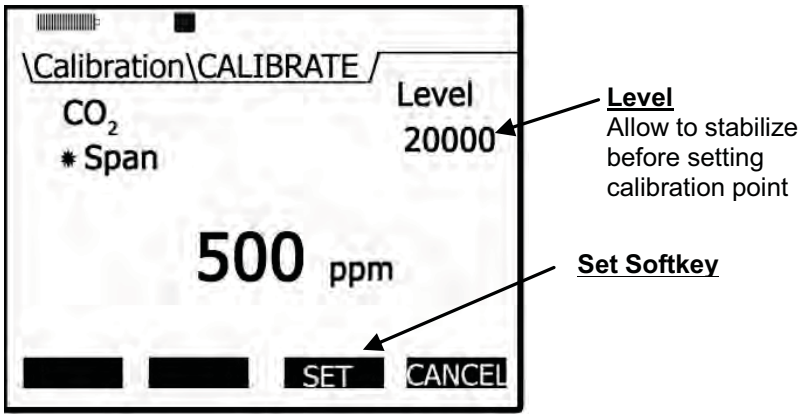


Figure 4-25: Setting CO_2 Span Cal screen

10. Once the zero and span cal values are set, the calibration save screen will appear. Press **Save** to save your calibration.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *If you want to repeat the cal, press the Cancel softkey and you will return to the calibration screen. Repeat the steps above to program new set points.*

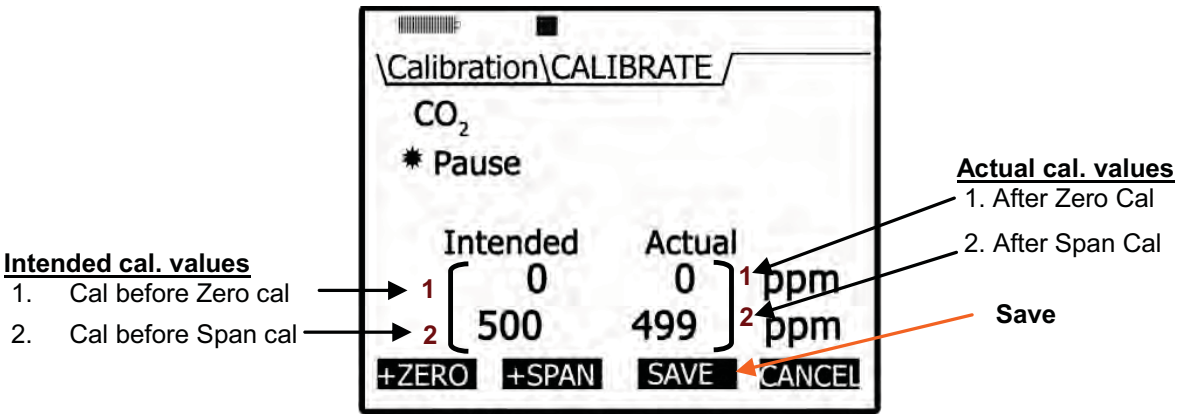


Figure 4-26: Saved Calibration

11. Once saved, the display will indicate if it passed. You have another option to **Retry** the calibration procedure by pressing the **Retry** softkey.

12. To exit CO_2 calibration, press the **Exit** softkey.

13. Then, press **On/Off/Esc** twice to return to the Start screen.

Calibrating Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) Sensor

Since a PID PPM sensor can detect a wide variety of gases, the best method to calibrate a PID sensor is to apply the gas of interest. It is recommended to set the flow rate at 1 LPM for best response time.

The following two sections, PID Zero cal and PID Span cal, explain the different methods.

PID parts per million (ppm) zero calibration

It is recommended to flush the PID ppm sensor with Zero Grade Air or N_2 for a zero calibration. In clean environments (with no presence of toxic chemicals, such as in a school setting with no toxic cleaners present) applying room air can be used to set your zero calibration point.

PID parts per billion (ppb) zero calibration

With a PID ppb sensor, a zero calibration is not performed in the field. (It is calibrated at the factory only.) A span calibration is the only option available for the PID ppb sensor. (For PID Span calibration, see page 74.)

- **PID ppm zero cal**

1. **Connect** the N_2 /Pure air/Zero Grade Air w/ THC, regulator, inert tubing, and cal cup to the EVM. (Please skip this step if you are not applying a gas.)
2. From the **start screen**, press the **Down** ▼ arrow to select **Calibration** and press **Enter** ↵ .

3. Press the ▲▼ **Arrows** to select the **PID** sensor.

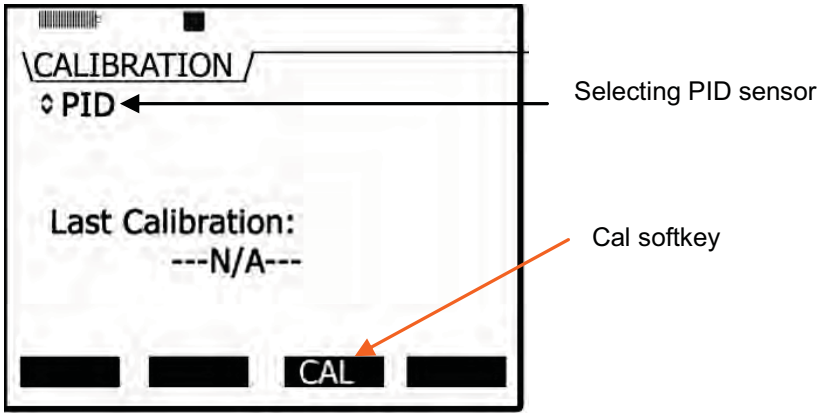


Figure 4-27: Selecting PID sensor for calibration process

4. Press the **Cal** softkey and the **Calibrate PID/Ready** screen will appear. Press **Zero** softkey. ✸***NOTE:*** *allow at least 60 seconds to stabilize.*

5. When the level has stabilized, press the **Set** softkey. (Or press **Cancel** softkey and then **Retry** softkey to repeat this process.)

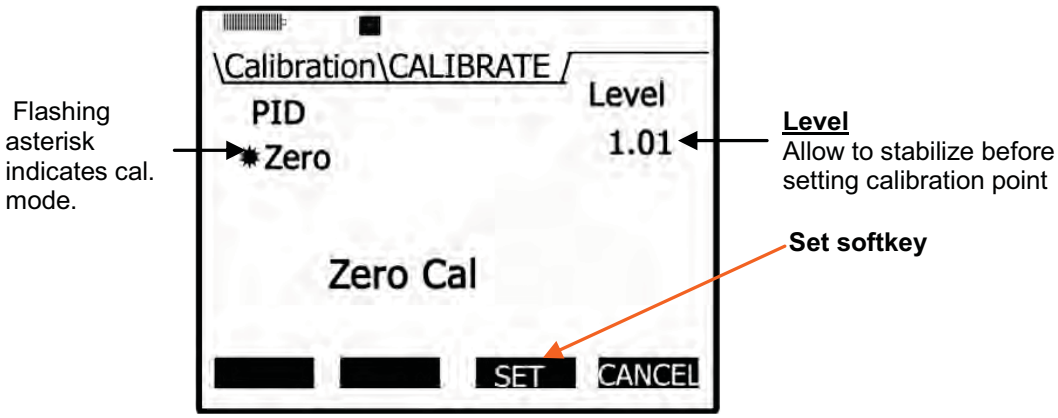


Figure 4-28: Calibration mode screen

6. The **PID/Pause** screen will appear displaying the intended and actual calibration values. Press the **Save** softkey. (Or press the Cancel softkey to repeat this process.)
   - To set the span cal, proceed to "PID – span calibration".

PID span calibration

Typically for **PID 100 ppm, isobutylene** is used for a span calibration when the VOCs are unknown. If your intent is to measure a specific VOC with PID PPM sensor, then you will want to use the relevant VOC for your calibrated gas source. However, for **PID PPB** span calibration, it is recommended to use **10 ppm** (or 10,000 ppb) **isobutylene** whether the gas of interest is known/unknown.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *A correction factor is a number that relates to the PID sensor of a specific VOC and correlates to the PID response to the calibration gas (sometimes referred to as a response factor). Please reference Appendix C for specific correction factors provided by Ion Science.*

Performing a PID Span Calibration

Allow up to 15 minutes of warm-up time for PPB PID sensor and 5 minutes for PPM PID sensor.

If you are proceeding from the Zero cal section, the screen you will be viewing is the Calibrate/Pause screen. (If you closed the screens, refer to the Note in step 1.)

➢ **PID Span Cal**

1. From the **PID/Calibrate Pause** screen, press the **Span** softkey on the keypad.
   ☑ ***NOTE:*** *To navigate to the PID Span cal screen, select the Calibration screen. Select PID using the up/down arrows. Then, press the Cal softkey. Zero and Span softkeys will appear. It will look similar to the screen below but it will not have the intended/actual zero cal set points displayed. Please see step 2 to proceed.*

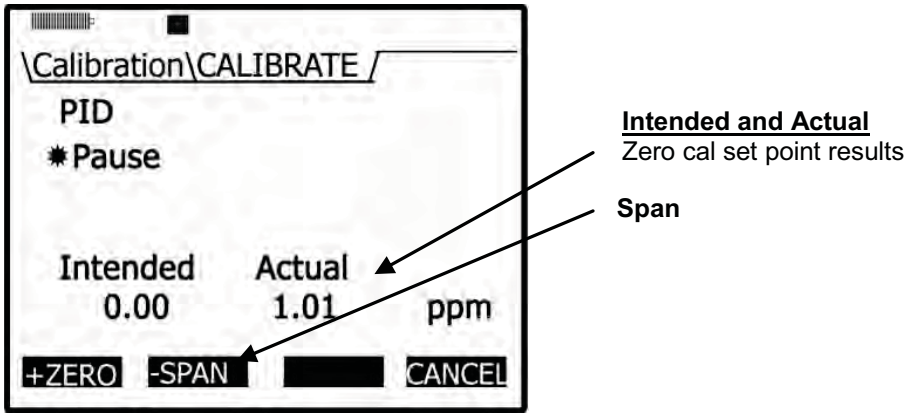


Figure 4-29: PID Calibration Span softkey

2. Adjust the span value by pressing **Arrows** once the sensor has warmed-up.
3. **Apply** the **gas** at full flow rate while observing the "Level" field on the display. Wait for the current level to stabilize (allow a couple of minutes).
4. Press the **Set** softkey (and it will state Cal set point stored).
5. Once your calibration is completed, a **Save** screen will appear with the details of your parameters.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *if you want to repeat the span cal, press cancel and a message will appear stating it is canceling. Press the* ***Retry*** *softkey to repeat the span cal steps.*

6. Press **Save softkey** to store this into the memory.

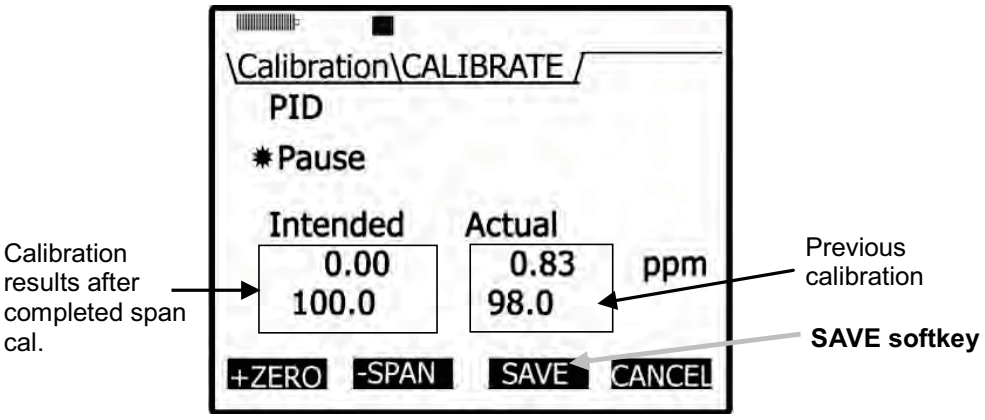


Figure 4-30: Saved Calibration screen

7. Turn the regulator off and disconnect the tubing from the instrument.
8. Repeatedly press **On/Off/Esc** until you return to the start screen. (Press right or left to view measurement screens.)

Calibrating relative humidity and temperature

The relative humidity and temperature sensors are factory calibrated. To perform a calibration, you would place the instrument into the location you will be testing with the appropriate temperature sensing instrument (such as a thermometer for a temperature calibration). Then, access the calibration screen and allow the Relative Humidity and Temperature readings to stabilize. Preceding the calibration level, you then store these values.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *When performing a user calibration on Relative Humidity and Temperature, you should not externally power/charge the instrument. If you are currently charging or using an external power adapter, please disconnect before proceeding.*

➢ **Relative Humidity or Temperature calibration**

1. Open the **Calibration** screen.
2. Press ▲▼ **Arrows** and select either **RH** or **Temperature** calibration.
3. Select the **Cal s**oftkey and then press the **Start** softkey.
4. Adjust the level to match the current value of a calibrated temperature sensing instrument.
   - To adjust the level, press ▲▼ **Arrows** until the appropriate value is selected.
5. Press the **Set** softkey and a **Save** screen will appear.
6. Press the **Save** softkey to save the calibration.

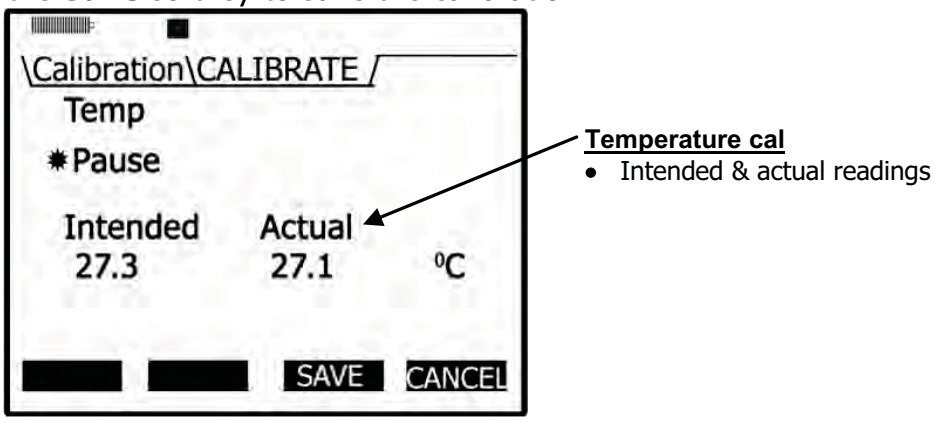


Figure 4-31: Temperature calibration

7. To calibrate the other sensor (RH or Temp), repeat these steps.
   - Or press the **Exit** softkey and then press **On/Off/Esc** .
   - To open the calibration screen: from the start screen, press the **Down** ▼ arrow to select **Calibration** and press **Enter** . The Calibration screen will appear.
8. To exit and return to the main screen either press the **On/Off/Esc** twice.

Calibration history

In the calibration history screen, it will show your previous calibration of a specific sensor. When the sensor is selected, you will see when the last calibration was performed. To view the calibrated values, an optional History menu is selectable via a History softkey. The figure below is an example of a CO_2 cal. history.

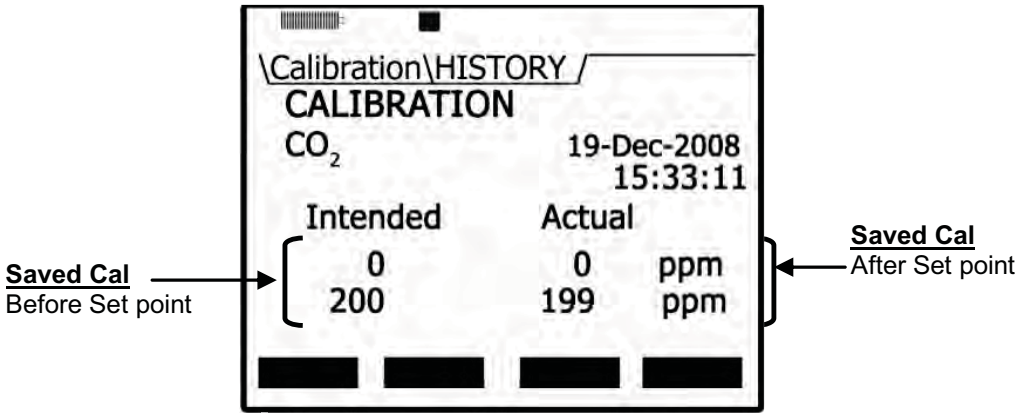


Figure 4-32: Calibration History screen

➢ **Accessing the Calibration history screen**

1. Select the **Calibrate** menu from the start screen and then choose a sensor.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *press up/down arrow in the calibrate menu to select a sensor.*

2. If the sensor selected was recently field calibrated, the **History** softtkey menu will appear along with the date and time of the last calibration.
3. Press the **HISTR** softkey to view the saved calibration results.
4. To exit and return to the start screen press **On/Off/Esc** twice.

Verify calibration and drifting analysis

The verify screen is typically used to analyze drifting. This process verifies if the zero calibration remained stable or unchanged during the run-time/logging time. If it did not remain stable, you can set a new calibration offset and save this as your new set point.

➢ **Verify calibration**

1. Select the Calibration menu from the start screen and select a sensor you wish to verify.

☑ ***NOTE***: *press up/down arrow menu to select a sensor in the calibration menu.*

2. Press the **Verify** softkey. (The Calibrate offset will display on the screen.)

☑ ***NOTE:*** *For this example, PID sensor was selected in step 1. If you selected a different sensor, the screens will look very similar to the figures below.*

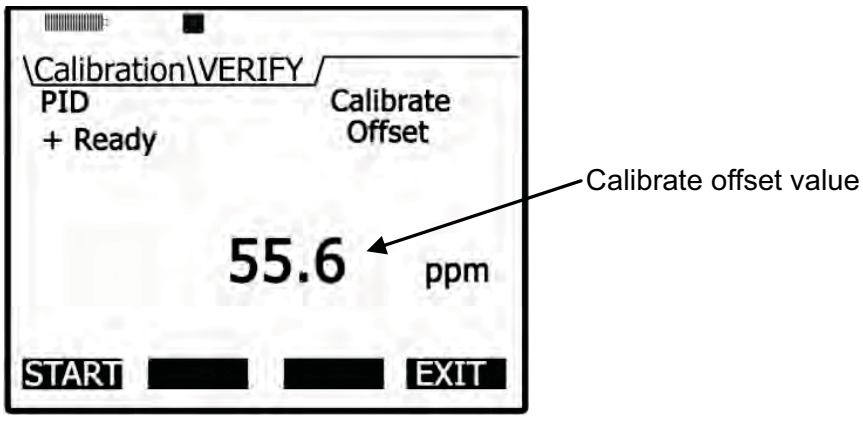


Figure 4-33: Calibrate offset verify screen for PID sensor

3. Press the **Start** softkey and allow the level to stabilize. (Apply any gas if applicable as described in the Calibration sections above.)

4. Press the **Set** softkey to set a new calibration value.

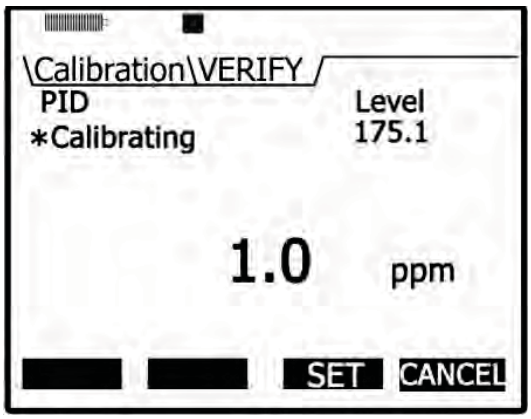


Figure 4-34: Calibrating PID

5. The Intended and Actual values will appear. Press the **Save** softkey to save these new values.
   - Or press the **Cancel** softkey and press **Retry** to repeat this process.
6. To return to the start screen, press **On/Off/Esc** twice.
   - To retry the offset cal, press the **Retry** softkey and repeat the steps above.

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CHAPTER

5

Measuring and Viewing

Once you have setup your logging parameters and calibrated the instrument, you are ready to begin measuring. The focus of this chapter is to give you a brief overview of what is measured, how to navigate, what measurements screens will appear, and how to run and stop your measurements. The chapter concludes with an explanation of the file system management functionality which is comprised of the following: reviewing past measurements, deleting files, viewing file storage and memory, and viewing the estimated run-time.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The subsequent sections show examples of views which you may have disabled on your instrument. (Please refer to Chapter 3, "Setting-up the EVM" for more details.)*

Overview of running a session

The list below is a brief overview of the steps for running a study.

Quick Help List: typical gas/particulate/air quality overview

1. Turn the EVM on and check your battery power. (Chapter 2).
2. Reset/Clear memory. (if necessary).
   - This will clear out all of the data history before your study begins to ensure you have sufficient memory space.
3. Set-up your study parameters (See Chapter 3).
4. Calibrate each sensor/parameter (See Chapter 4).
5. Place the EVM in a specific location for area monitoring.
6. Press the Run/Stop key to start the study. (Chapter 5)
7. When you are ready to end your study, press the Run/Stop key to stop the study.
8. Review your results either on the instrument or download to QSP-II for further analysis (graphs/charts, saving and printing).

Figure 5-1: Quick help list for running a study

Measuring

Once you have placed the EVM in a specific location, you are ready to take measurements.

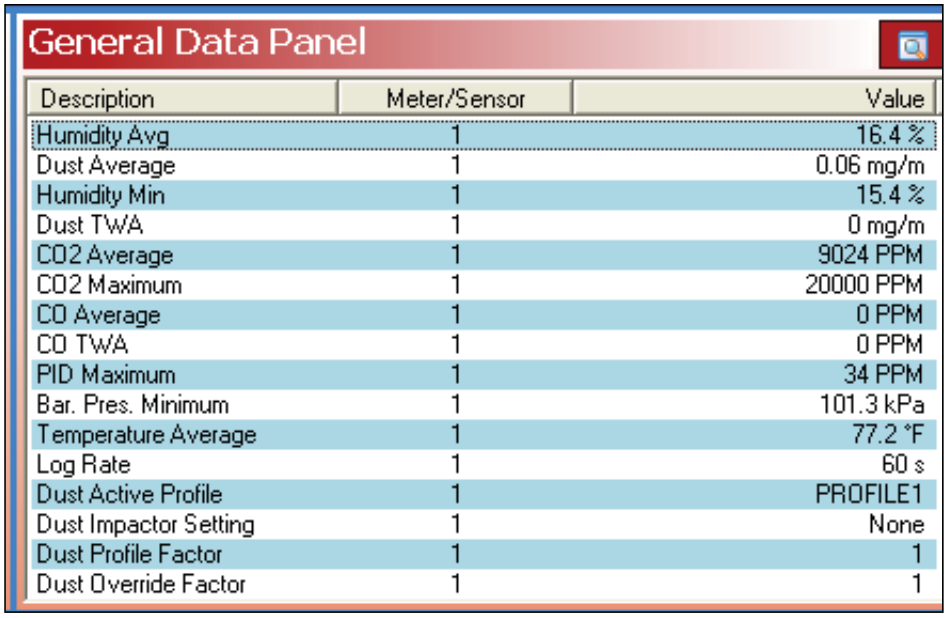
With a couple pushes on the keypad buttons, you will be running and viewing your sessions. Following your sessions, you can load the data/files into QSP-II to manipulate, analyze, save, and create reports (See Chapter 6 for viewing your logged data in QSP-II).

Understanding what data is stored

When you are performing air quality monitoring, there are two types of data stored in the instrument which includes summary data and time history data (or logged data).

Summary data

Summary data represents values that occurred over the entire run of the study. An average measurement is the average of all arithmetic data points for a sensor (i.e., dust, humidity, CO, etc..), Max and Min values are the highest and lowest measurements that occurred throughout the run time.



General Data Panel

Description	Meter/Sensor	Value
Humidity Avg	1	16.4 %
Dust Average	1	0.06 mg/m
Humidity Min	1	15.4 %
Dust TWA	1	0 mg/m
CO2 Average	1	9024 PPM
CO2 Maximum	1	20000 PPM
CO Average	1	0 PPM
CO TWA	1	0 PPM
PID Maximum	1	34 PPM
Bar. Pres. Minimum	1	101.3 kPa
Temperature Average	1	77.2 °F
Log Rate	1	60 s
Dust Active Profile	1	PROFILE1
Dust Impactor Setting	1	None
Dust Profile Factor	1	1
Dust Override Factor	1	1

Figure 5-2: Sample summary data from QSP-II reporting

Logged data/ Time history

Logged data, also referred to as "time history", plots measurements with a specified logging interval ranging from 1 second intervals to 60 minute intervals (as set up in the EVM monitors via the logging screen).

Time History data represents measurements that occurred over the most recent time period, which is the logging interval. For example, if the log interval is 1 minute, then the maximum value is the highest value for that 1 minute, and the Lavg value is the average value for that 1 minute.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *QSP-II has two default logged data charts that appear: temperature and humidity on the first logged chart, and Dust and CO_2 data on the second logged data chart. (If you do not have those sensors installed, they will not appear.) In QSP-II, to view different sensor measurement parameters on the logged data chart, click on the edit icon and click in the specific sensors' checkboxes.*

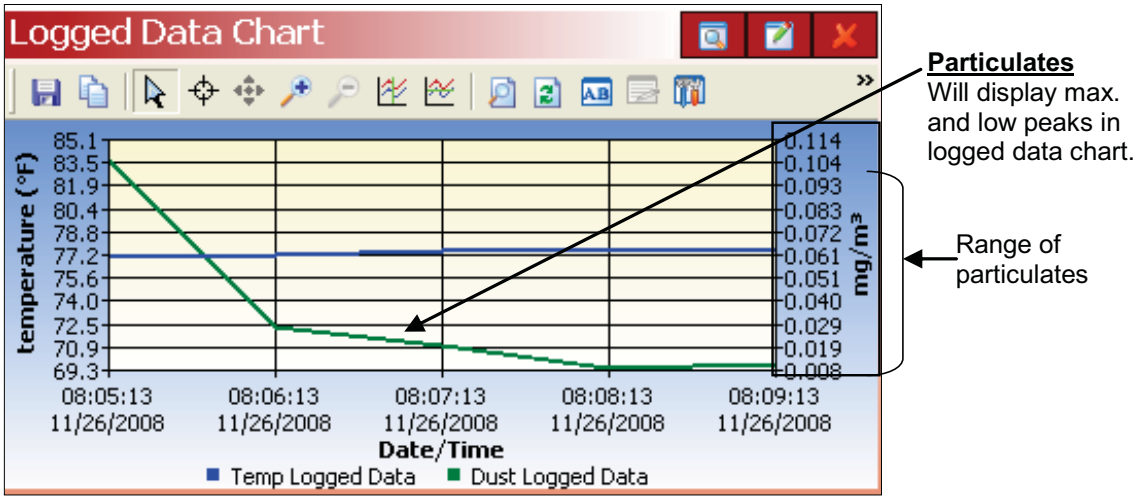


Figure 5-3: Sample time history data (or logged data) chart

Running and stopping

When running a session, the pump will automatically turn on during your logging/run if particulate is enabled. (This is explained in the Particulate setup section, page 23.) At any time, you can turn the pump off (disable) if you are not measuring particulates or the environment is extremely dirty and you wish to keep the pump clean. Simply press the particulate key (as indicated in Figure 2-2) to turn this feature off. To page through the measurement screens, press ◀▶ **Arrows.**

☑ ***NOTE:*** *for particulates ensure the impactor is well-greased before measuring (see "Impactor care" for details).*

➤ **Running and Stopping measurements**

1. From the start screen or any of the measurement screens, press the **Run/Stop** key to begin measuring.

   • A 5 second countdown will appear with a run message (in pause mode) when the particulate setting is enabled.

2. Press and hold the **Run**/**Stop** key to stop measuring.

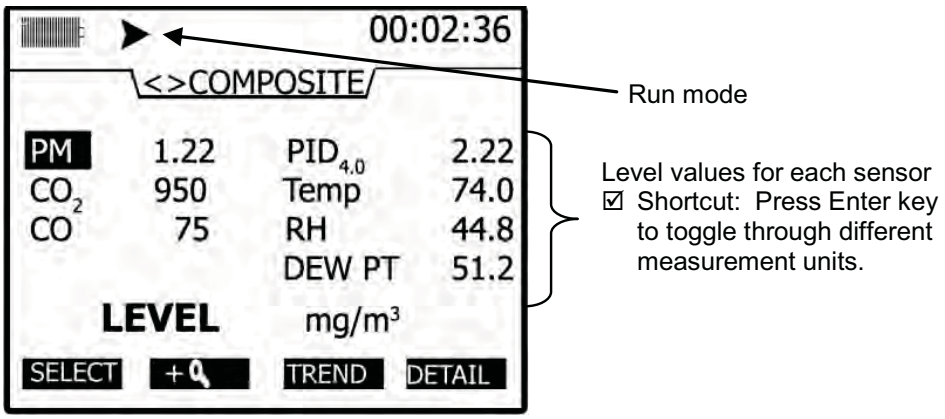


Figure 5-4: Composite measurement screen in run mode

Measurement screens and navigation

To navigate through the measurement screens repeatedly press **Arrows** key from the **Start screen**. (The start screen is the second screen you encounter after the initial splash screen.

Looking at the measurement screens clockwise (or pressing **Arrow** key), you will see the **particulate measurement screen**. The subsequent screens that appear include the **relative humidity** and **temperature screen**, the **gas screen**, the **composite screen,** and the **air velocity screen.** Depending upon the sensors you purchased, the installed sensors, and the measurement setup you may see some variations in the upcoming measurement screens in comparison to your instrument. These will be noted (or explained in full detail).

Unit defined

While viewing your measurement data, you will want to have a good understanding of the abbreviated units used on the instrument. These are listed in Table 5-1.

Abbreviations on the EVM	Explanation
OL	***Over Load –*** This indicates a measurement (on the current screen) is above the maximum value (for that sensor) which the instrument can measure.
UR	***Under Range –*** A measurement (on the current screen) is below the minimum value (for that sensor) which the instrument can measure.
ºF	***Degrees Fahrenheit –*** This is displayed with readings for Temperature and Dew Point.
ºC	***Degrees Celsius –*** This is displayed with readings for Temperature and Dew Point.
%	***Percent-*** This is displayed for the percentage measurement for the pump flow rate, the relative humidity sensor, and the Oxygen sensor.
ppm	***Parts per Million –*** This is displayed with measurement readings of CO_2 , toxic gas, and PID sensor(for VOCs).
ppb	***Parts per Billion*** – This is displayed with reading of PID sensor (for VOCs).
mg/m^3	***Milligrams per cubic meter –*** This is a unit of measurement (of mass per unit volume) and is used for particulate measurements and PID PPM (PID sensor for VOCs).
µg/m^3	***Micrograms per cubic meter –*** This is a unit of measurement (of mass per unit volume) and is used for particulate measurements and PID PPB (PID sensor for VOCs).
m^3	***Volume –*** Gravimetric volume for the particulate measurements.
mg	***Mass in Milligrams –*** Gravimetric accumulator mass for the collected particulates.
m/s	***Meters per second*** – This is the unit of measurement for metric air velocity.
ft/m	***Feet per minute –*** This is the unit of measurement for air velocity.

Table 5-1: Unit abbreviations

About the measurement softkeys

Each measurement screen has softkeys (extended menus) which are used to view different measurements. *(**NOTE:** press the Enter key to toggle through the various measurements.)*

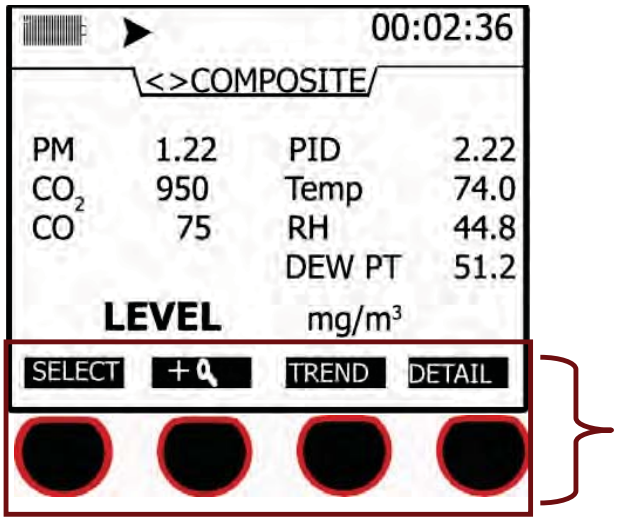


Figure 5-5: Example of measurement softkey menus

Measurement Softkeys	Explanation
Lookup softkey (eyeglasses)	***Lookup icon (eyeglasses) softkey –*** used to select and view different measurement values (on the particulate and air velocity screens). • Level, Maximum, Minimum, Average, Short Term Exposure Level (STEL) and Time Weighted Average (TWA).
Select softkey	***Select softkey*** - if more than one sensor/parameter is selectable on a measurement screen, this is used to select a sensor such as: temperature, toxic gas sensor, PID sensor etc.. If you are on the composite screen and the screen is magnified, you can select each sensor and the measurement units will be displayed on the bottom of the screen.
+/-	***Magnifying glass symbol –*** Used to Zoom in (+) or out(-). (The plus denotes zoomed in and the minus sign denotes zoomed out.)

Table 5-2: Measurement softkeys explained

Measurement Softkeys	Explanation
Detail softkey	***Detail softkey –*** used to view a sensor's measurement values in a summary screen. For example, if you are on the composite measurement screen and you want to view the summary data for CO2, you would first select the CO2 field and then select the Detail softkey. You may need to press the up/down arrow to scroll through the data.
Trend softkey	***Trend softkey*** – is graphical chart and is used to give you a quick synopsis of trends over time such as a high volume of particulates at a specific time. The following settings are always logged and are viewable by pressing the Altf key when you are viewing the trend screen: 90 sec, 180 sec, 900 sec, 90 min, 3 hrs, 8 hrs, 12 hrs, 24 hrs. The timescale (x-axis) can be expanded by pressing the right or left arrow keys. The measurement level (y-axis) can be expanded and contracted (some sensors) by pressing the up or down arrow keys.

Table 5-2: Measurement softkeys explained (continued)

Particulate measurement screen

The particulate measurement screen displays the user-adjustable impactor setting (i.e., PM 2.5), the applied profile (or correction factor) and various measurements (level, max, min, etc.)

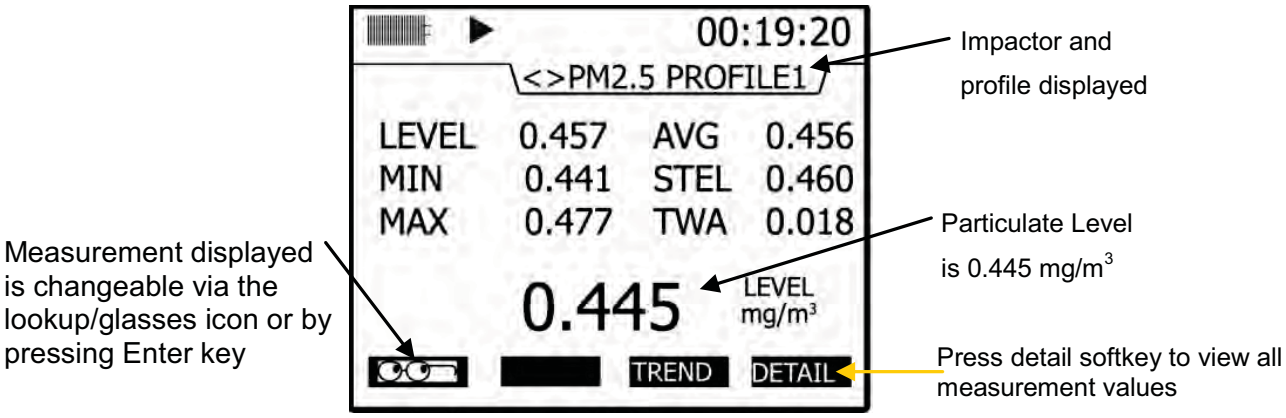


Figure 5-6: Particulate Measurement screen

Impactors and particulate measuring

As discussed in the calibration chapter, there are four selectable particulate settings. To move the impactor, ensure you are in stop mode. Then, twist to the right or left until you feel a tactile detent. The impactor setting will align to the gray marking on the housing (see Figure 4-4 for an example).

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The particulate screen will display "ERR" if it is not clicked into one of the appropriate settings. The selections include: PM2.5, PM4, PM10, and PM.*

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The impactors may require cleaning during or after your measurement study. Please see Chapter 4, "Impactor and Use" for more information.*

Extending run-time for PM measurements

If you will be measuring in a dusty environment (such as an environment that is oily) or for a long period of time (10+hours), you may need to clean the impactors frequently in order to remove the debris build-up on the impactor. (See chapter 7 for Maintenance and cleaning for more detailed instructions.)

To extend the run-time for PM measurements, attach a cyclone to the turret. The cyclone is used to prevent the larger dust particles from building-up on the impactor which eventually clogs the impactor. It forces the larger particulates, using centrifugal force, down and around the filter and collects in the bottom holding cap. (See Figure 4-6 for more details.)
☑ NOTE: you use a cyclone that is designed to work at 1.67 lpm pump flowrate.

Changing particulate measurements

To change the displayed measurements, there are three options in the particulate screen. You can press the **Enter** key to page through each measurement, select a specific measurement from the **lookup/glasses** softkey, and/or press the **Detail** softkey. (The measurements are defined in Table 5-3). ***NOTE:*** *If "---" characters appear on the screen, this denotes that the measurement is invalid.*

➤ **To change your measurement view**

1. Click on the "Look-up" icon .
2. In the pop-up measurement menu press the **Up/Down** arrow to select a different type.
3. Press **Enter** to select. On the particulate screen, the selected measurement type will appear.
4. To view a graphical view of the data, press the **Trend** softkey. In the Trend screen, press the **Line** softkey. This switches the screen from a dotted line to a shaded bar chart view. To exit this screen, press **On/Off/Esc** .

☑ ***NOTE:*** *Press the **Altf** key to toggle between the trend time scale and the softkeys.*

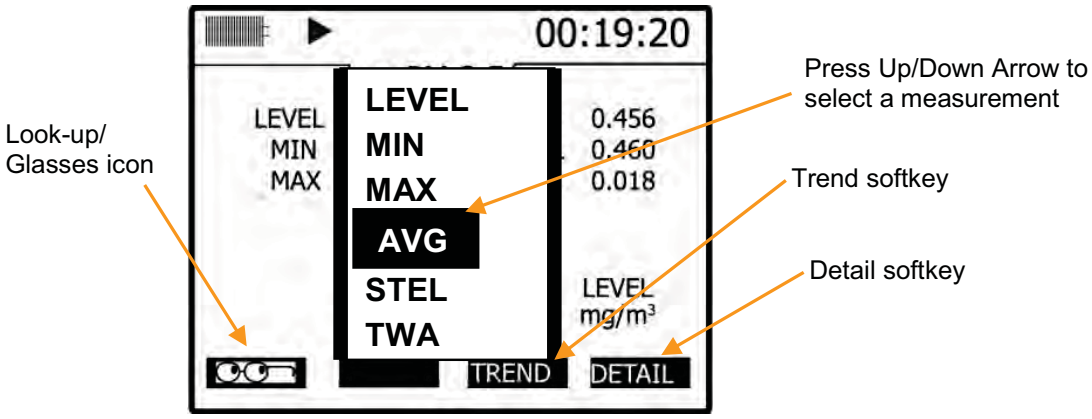


Figure 5-7: Selecting a measurement calculation

5. Or select the **Detail** softkey and a summary of all the measurements will appear. (Below is an explanation of measurements.)

Measurement values	Explanation
LEVEL	***Level -*** Notation used to represent current live reading of the sensor. (This is updated once a second.)
MIN	***Minimum*** - Minimum level value which occurred during a log session.
MAX	***Maximum -*** Maximum level value which occurred during a log session.
AVG	***Average –*** Arithmetic average of all level values which occurred during a log session.
STEL	***Short term exposure level*** - is a calculation used to indicate an exposure level (to a toxin) over a short-term period. This value is calculated by averaging the last 15 one minute averages. This value is invalid for the first 15 minutes and is updated every minute there after. Essentially, it is used when the building occupant/worker is exposed to high concentrations of chemical gases. The measurement will average after 15 minutes of data logging and continue to compute after each minute of logging, using measurements from the most recent fifteen minutes. If less than 15 minutes has elapsed, the STEL will be invalid by displaying dashes.
TWA	***Time weighted average*** - is an average based on an 8-hour interval. The summing all of the level values taken and dividing by the number of samples in 8 hours (at one sample per second the total would be 28,800). The important thing here is that the average is calculated the same way regardless of whether you've run the instrument for 1 hour, 8 hours, 24 hours or any other amount of time (i.e. the number of samples used to divide by is the same). This value is updated once a second.

Table 5-3: Measurement values explained

Relative humidity & temperature measurements

The relative humidity and temperature sensor will display on the left-hand side of the screen with two measurement values. The measurement displayed in the second column is user-selectable via **Enter** ↵.

Relative humidity and temperature screen

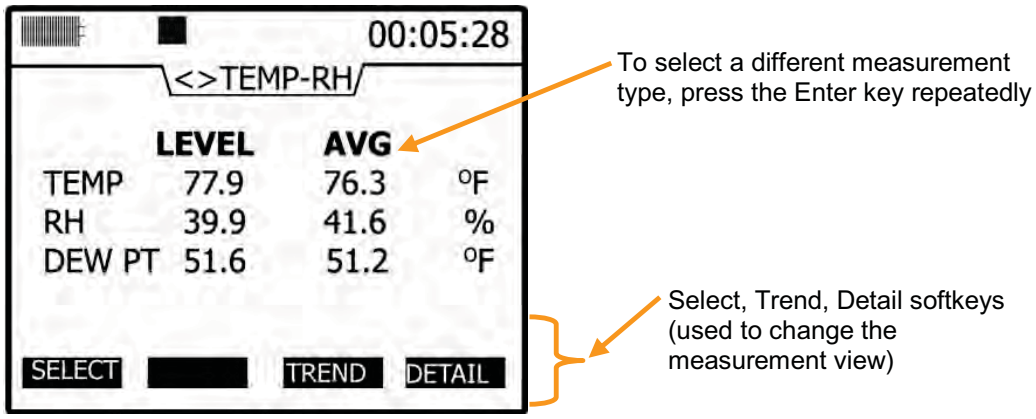


Figure 5-8: RH and temperature measurement screen

➢ **To change the RH and Temperature measurement view**

1. Press the **Select** softkey, **Trend** softkey, or the **Detail** softkey. (See Table 5-1 for details).

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The* ▲▼ ***Arrows*** *can be used instead of the Select softkey.*

Gas measurements

The gas measurement screen displays the measurements for CO_2, toxic gas(es), and PID sensor. *(NOTE: depending on what sensors you ordered and which sensors are installed, the appropriate gas sensors will display on this screen.)*

Gas screen

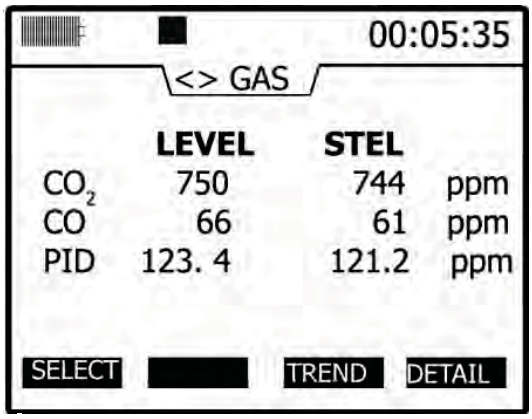


Figure 5-9: Gas measurement screen

➢ **To change the gas measurements view**

1. Press the **Select** softkey, **Trend** softkey, or the **Detail** softkey. (See "Viewing summary/details" or "Viewing trend details, on pages 59-60.)

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The* ▲▼ ***Arrows*** *can be used instead of the Select softkey.*

Composite measurement

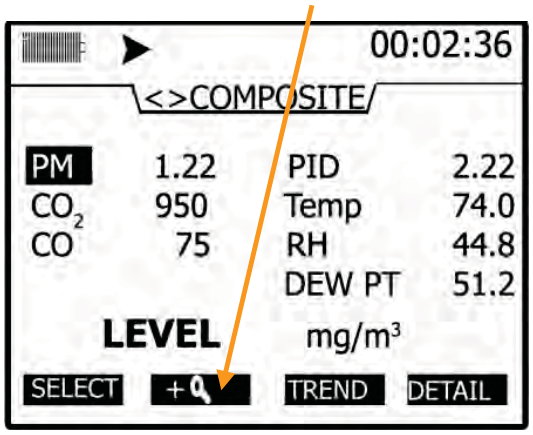
When you first access the composite screen, all of the sensors appear on the screen. There are two main views which is dependant on if you pressed the zoomed-in or zoomed-out softkey. (The "zoomed-out" is the default composite view.)

Composite screens

+ 🔍• ***Zoomed in:*** The composite measurement screen (when zoomed-in) combines all sensors/parameters into one screen with two columns displaying two different measurement calculations. The second column is changeable by pressing **Enter** ↵. (See "B" below.)

- 🔍• ***Zoomed out:*** The composite measurement screen (when zoomed-out), appears with the measurements for all installed sensors. Press **Enter** ↵ to change the measurement values (as explained in Table 5-3). Press ▲▼ **Arrows** or ↵ **Enter** to page through sensors. (See "A" below.)

A- Zoomed -out (Magnify softkey)



B – Zoomed-in (Magnify softkey)

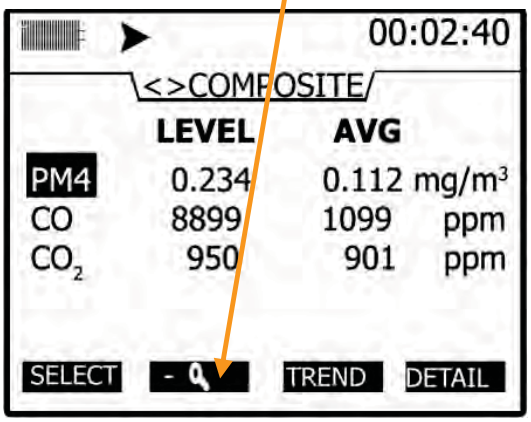


Figure 5-10: Composite measurement screen

➤ **To change the composite measurements/view**

1. Press the **Select** softkey, **Trend** softkey, or the **Detail** softkey. (See "Viewing summary/details" or "Viewing trend data" for more details.)
2. To zoom in on the results, press the **magnify** softkey. (see "B").

Air velocity meaursurement screen

There are a couple quick steps to ensure air velocity is setup and that the AirProbe is attached before measuring.

1. The air velocity setting is enabled in **Setup /AUX/Air Velocity** screen. (See "Air Velocity" Setup in Chapter 3 for more details.)
2. Connect the AirProbe bracket attachment to the backside of the EVM. Attach the AirProbe to the bracket. Next, plug in AirProbe plug from the AirProbe to the digital output on the instrument. (See AirProbe output below.) (Note: it is optional to attach the AirProbe to the bracket on the instrument.)
3. Turn AirProbe switch to **On**.
4. Navigate to the Air Velocity measurement screen using the ◀▶ **Arrows**.
5. To log air velocity data, press the **Run/Stop** key.

AirProbe bracket attachment
Output
*Pull back rubber covering in order to plug in cable.
Connect AirProbe to the back housing (two inlets located near the air flow outlet. See air flow diagram on previous page.)
Air velocity measurement screen

Figure 5-11: Attaching AirProbe and measuring Air velocity

Summary Data

In each of the measurement screens, a **Detail** softkey will appear. Once selected, you can view a quick summary of all measurement calculations in one screen. This is explained below.

Viewing details in the measurement screen

➢ **Viewing the composite measurements in individual summary screens**

1. To view details of a sensor, select a measurement screen and then select/highlight a specific sensor (if more than one is displayed).
   - For example, to select PM from the Composite screen, press **Arrows** ▲▼ or the **Select** softkey.

2. Press the **Detail** softkey and a summary screen of the selected measurement screen (i.e., PM 2.5 – particulates screen) will appear.

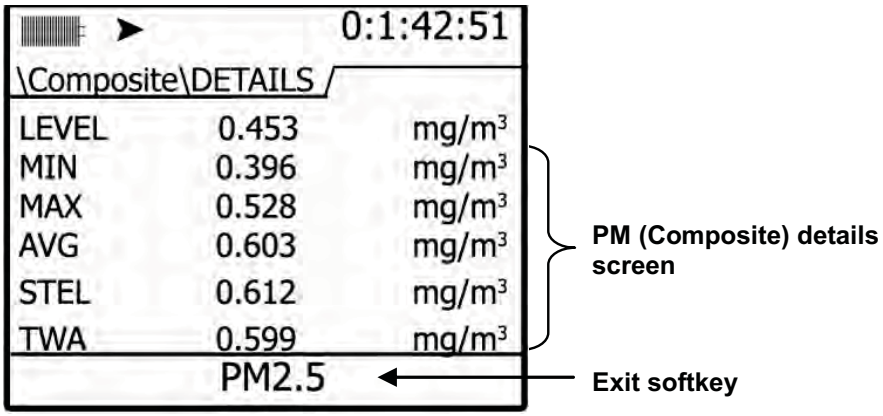


Figure 5-12: Details of the composite measurement screen

3. Press **On/Off/Esc** to return to the previous screen.
   - Repeat these steps to view other sensor measurements.

Trend Data

The trend data screen is a graphical logged data chart and is viewable in all the measurement screens. Depending on the parameter you are viewing (i.e., PID sensor, Particulates, etc...), it will display the measurement level values in a graphical format.

Viewing trend data in the measurement screen

The example in Figure 5-13 displays particulate trend data with one second level values.

➤ **Trend data screen**

1. To select a trend screen, first select a measurement screen you wish to view.

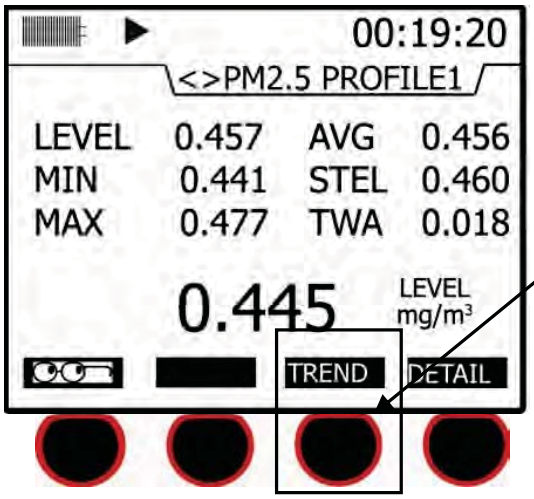


Figure 5-13: Selecting Trend softkey

2. In the measurement screen, press the **Trend softkey** and a graphical data chart will appear.

- You can either view the data as a "**Line**" format or a "**Bar**" chart format by pressing these softkeys on the bottom of the display.

3. (Optional) Press the ***Altf*** key to toggle between the trend time scale units and the softkey menu.
4. (Optional) Press **Arrows** to change the vertical range.
5. (Optional) Press **Arrows** to change the horizontal range.

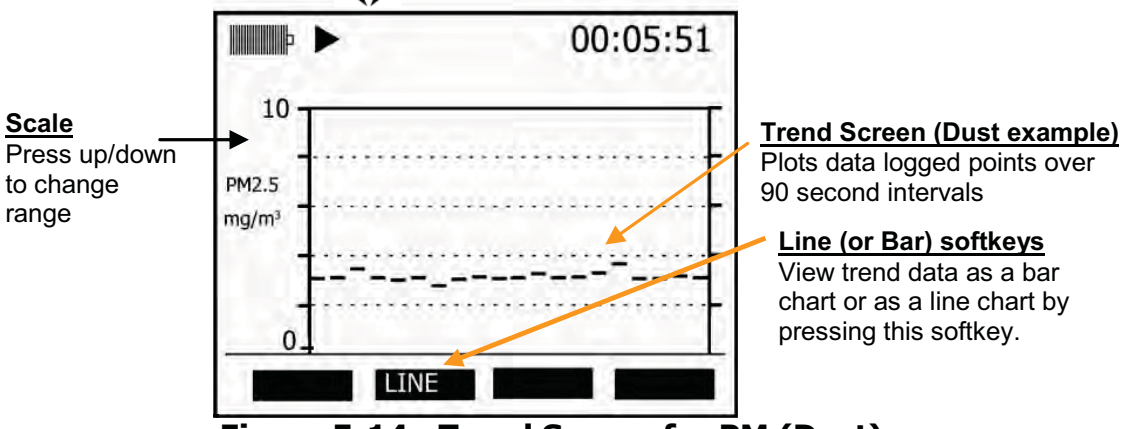


Figure 5-14: Trend Screen for PM (Dust)

6. Press **On/Off/Esc** to return to previous screen.

Past session

The past session summary screen allows you to view your session summary data. You can view sessions by name and file size, name and date, or name and run time via the lookup softkey. Once a session is selected, the measurement summary information is viewable and selectable via **Arrows**.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *the session run time will appear at the top of display.*

Summary data screen

➤ **Selecting and viewing past session summary data**

1. From the start screen, select **past session summary** menu and press **Enter** .

2. In the past session screen, to view the last session, ensure this field is selected then press **Detail** softkey.

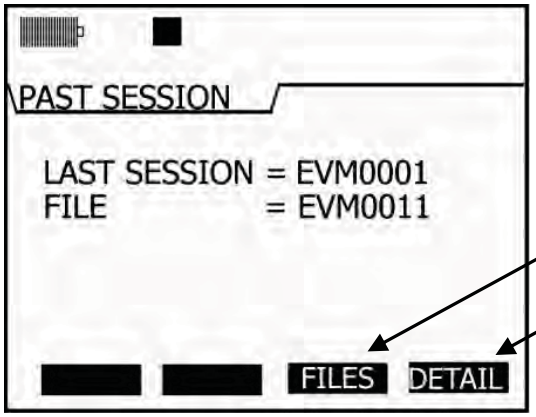

PAST SESSION
LAST SESSION = EVM0001
FILE = EVM0011
FILES
DETAIL
FILES
Allows user to choose any past session. (This appears when File field is selcted.)
DETAIL
Used to view the summary data of the selected session.

Figure 5-15: Past session screen

3. To select a specific file, first select the **File** field and then press the **Files softkey** and the Load File screen will appear.
   - ***Optional:*** press the **Look-up** softkey to view the file by name and file size, name and date, or name and run time. To select, press up/down arrow and then press the **Load** softkey to select.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *pressing the enter key will sequence the files size, date, and run time.*

- To select a session, press **Arrows** and press the **Load** Softkey.

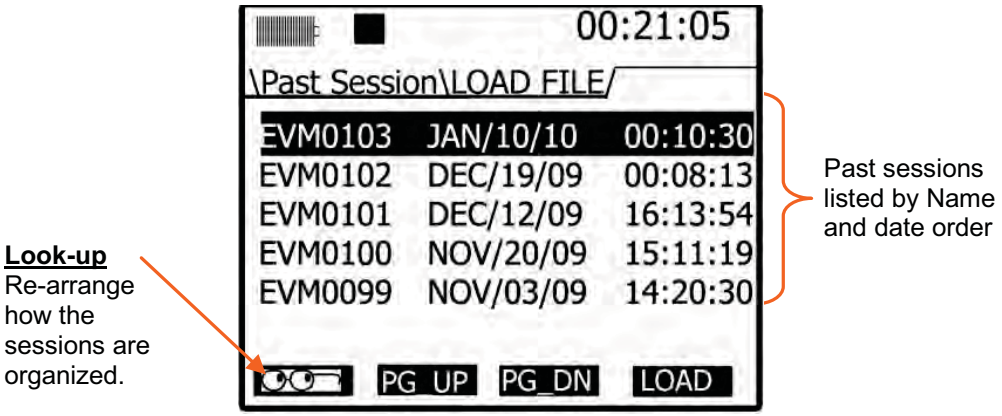


Figure 5-16: Past Session with Files selected

Files softkeys	Explanation
Lookup	Look-up softkey: used to organize the session files by the following: Name & file size, Name &date, or Name& run time
PG-UP	Displays the previous page of session files.
PG-DN	Displays the next page of session files.
LOAD	Once you select a session file to view, press the Load softkey in order to LOAD and then view the detailed summary data screens.

Table 5-4: Past session files softkeys explained

4. Once a file is selected and loaded, press the **Detail** softkey to view the summary data.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *the particulates, toxic gas, CO_2 gas, and PID sensors will detail the following measurement parameters: Min, Max, Avg, Max STEL, TWA. For RH, Temp, and Air Velocity, the measurement parameters include: Max, Min, and Avg.*

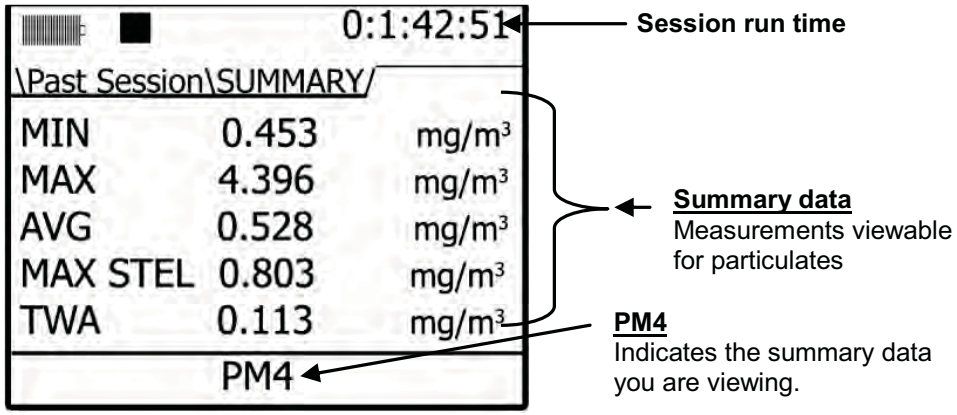


Figure 5-17: Summary screen of a past session

5. When viewing summary data, press **Arrows** to view summary data for each sensor. (This is similar to viewing measurements during run or stop mode.)
   - In the summary data screen, the session run time will appear in the upper hand corner of the display.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *For particulates summary data, it will display the impactor* setting applied during the measurement (i.e., PM4).

6. To return to the main screen, press **On/Off/Esc** twice to return to the **Start** screen.

File System menu

With the File system menu, you can delete or clear sessions one-by-one or delete all sessions. You can also verify the used and free memory of the instrument via the Properties menu. The instructions below explain the Session Directory menu, Delete All Session menu, and the File System Proprieties menu.

Deleting sessions individually

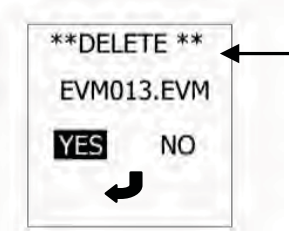
➤ **Deleting sessions individually**

1. Open the **File System** screen from the **Start** menu and select the **Session Directory** menu. Then, press **Enter** to open.

2. In the **File System/Sessions** screen, you have the same softkey selections as the Past Session Summary menu. (Please see Table 5-4 for softkey explanation).

3. To delete a selected session, first select a specific session to delete by pressing the ▲▼ **Arrows**.

4. Press the **Delete** softkey. A Delete pop-up screen will appear. To confirm the delete, press the **Left** arrow and then press the **Enter** ↵ . (This will delete the selected session.)



Delete message
Press left/right arrow to select "Yes" or "No". Then press Enter key.

Figure 5-18: Delete session message

5. Repeat these steps until all of the appropriate sessions are deleted (or see the next section, "Delete All" to delete all of the sessions.)

Delete all sessions

Once you have reviewed your data and possibly downloaded to QSP-II for future storage, you can delete all sessions.

➤ **Deleting all sessions**

1. Open the **File System** screen from the **Start** menu and select the **Delete All Sessions** menu. Then, press **Enter** ↵ to open.

2. A delete message will appear. Press the **left arrow** to select **Yes** and press **Enter** ↵ to delete all sessions.

Delete all sessions message
Press left/right arrow to select "Yes" or "No". Then press Enter key.

Figure 5-19: Delete all sessions message

3. A message stating "deleted all sessions will appear".

4. To return to the start screen, press **On/Off/Esc** ⏻ .

Memory remaining and file properties

The properties screen displays the number of stored files, the total amount of space used on the instrument, and the amount of free memory space.

➤ Viewing remaining memory and file properties

1. Open the **File System** screen from the **Start** menu and select the **Properties** menu by pressing the **Down** arrow key.

2. Then, press **Enter** key to open the **Properties** screen.

   - **Num Files field** – indicates the number of files saved on the instrument.

   - **Used field** – indicates the amount of memory used in the instrument's file storage.

   - **Free field** – indicates the amount of memory available (or free) on the instrument.

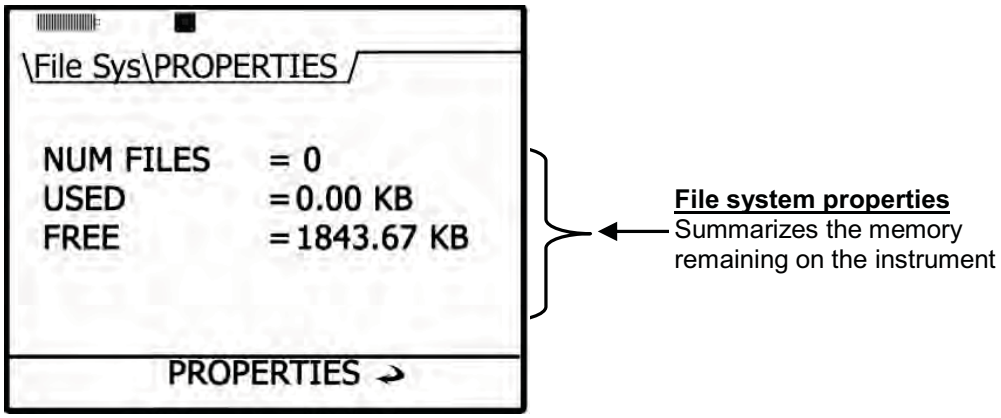


Figure 5-20: File Systems properties screen

Estimated Run Time

The Estimated Run Time screen displays the amount of days, hours, and minutes' remaining on the instrument. You can extend the run time if you log less parameters (such as, only logging MAX or increasing the log interval.)

You may want to download and save your files in QSP-II and then clear the memory on the EVM. This will also extend the logged time. For more information on estimated run time charts, please see Appendix A, "Estimated logged run times", page 151.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The estimated run time screen is also viewable via the logging setup screen (for more details, please see Chapter 3, "setting logging and viewing runtime", page 25).*

➢ **View estimated run time**

1. Open the **File System** screen from the **Start** menu and select the **Estimated Run Time** menu by repeatedly pressing the **Down** arrow key.

2. Then, press **Enter** key and the Estimated Run Time screen will appear.

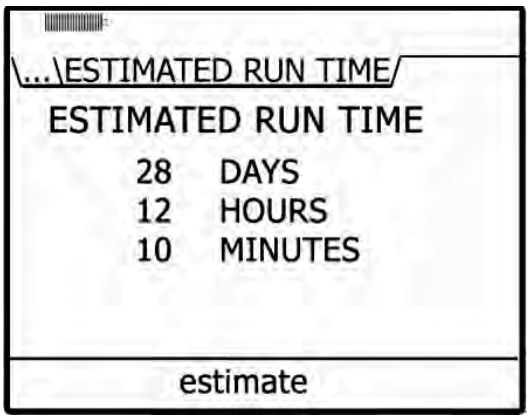


Figure 5-21: Viewing estimated run time

CHAPTER
6

QSP-II

Set-up via QSP-II

You can set-up your measurement parameters either on the instrument or in QSP-II. One of the advantages of using QSP-II is that you can customize setups and save a limitless number for future use. Once saved, a quick click of "Send to the instrument" will configure the instrument per the selected parameters.

Setting up parameters and saving setups

The setup screens are organized into 9 different windows and include QSP-II firmware updates (via the update window). The following sections explain each window's functionality.

General setup

The general setup window is the first screen that appears when you open the EVM screen. Each field is selectable either from a drop down box or a checkbox with parameters. Table 6-1 explains the details of this screen.

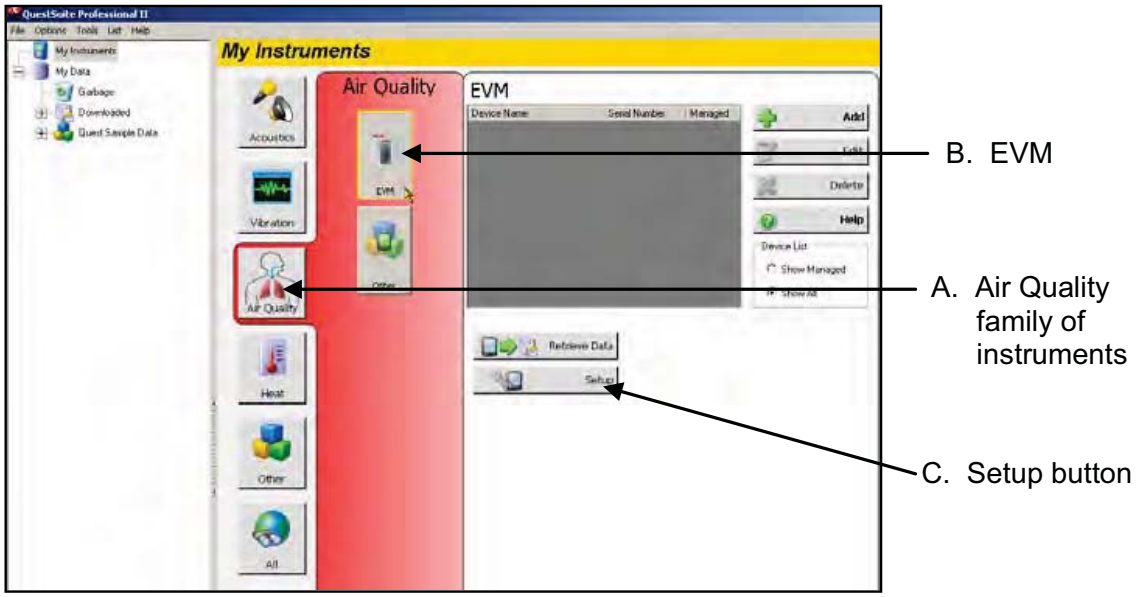


Figure 6-1: My Instruments and setup button in QSP-II

➤ General Setup window

1. Open QSP-II and select EVM from my instruments pane (A) and click on the EVM icon (B).
2. Select the **Setup** button (C). (For details on the general setup selections, please see Table 6-1.)In the setup screen, the **General** window will appear.
3. To change the fields, select a parameter from the drop down list or click in a checkbox (where applicable).

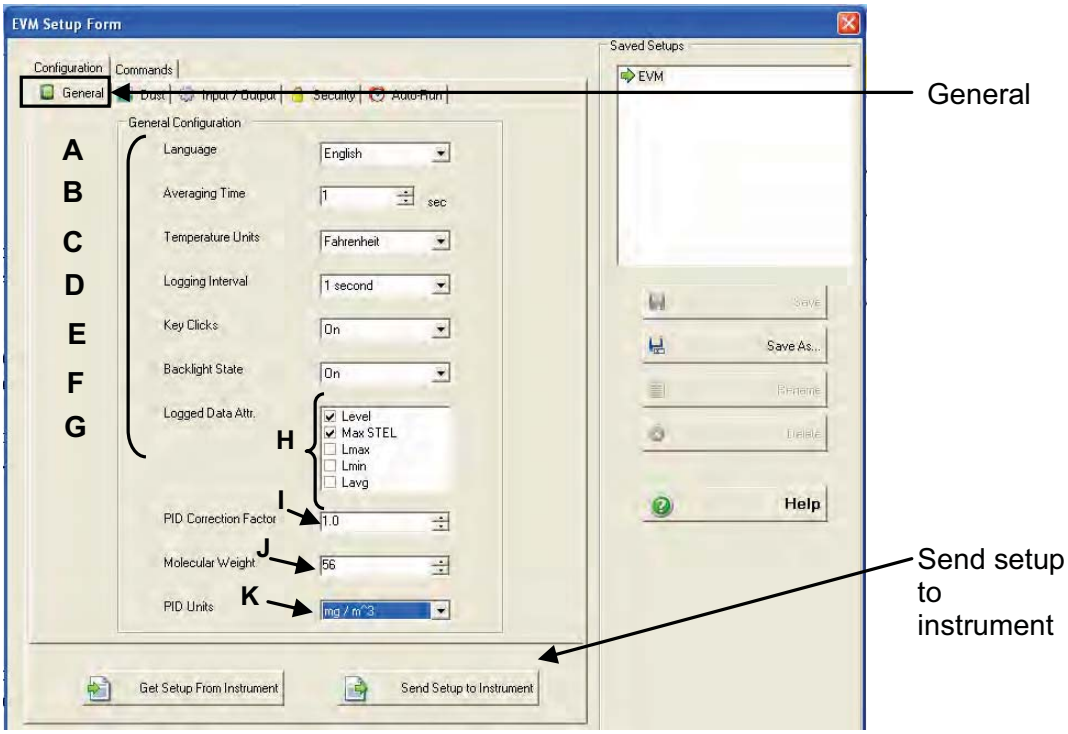


Figure 6-2: General setup in QSP-II

4. To select additional settings, follow the next sections or to send to the instrument, press the **Send setup to instrument**. (Ensure the EVM is connected to the pc via the USB cable.)

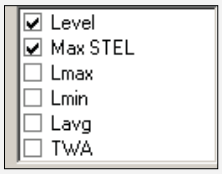
General setup items	Explanation
A. Language	6 user selectable languages: English, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, and Italian.
B. Averaging time	A type of data filtering which is applied to the Level measurement. The selectable parameters are 1-30 seconds.
D. Temperature Units	The temperature unit is selectable either in Celsius or Fahrenheit.
E. Logging Intervals	Logging intervals (also called time history data) sets the frequency at which data will be logged during a session. The settings include: 1, 5, 15, 30 seconds and 1, 5, 10, 15, 30, and 60 minutes
F. Key Clicks	When the Key Click feature is "On", the instrument will make an audible notification each time a key is pressed. To disable, select the "Off" mode.
G. Backlight State	A backlight is used to illuminate the background of the display screen. This is typically used in dark environments and can be turned "On" or "Off".
H. Logged data attributes 	There are five logged options which are enabled by clicking in the specific checkboxes. These include: • Level (instantaneous reading) • STEL (short term exposure level calculated over last 15 minutes) • Lmax (maximum measurement during log interval) • Lmin (minimum measurement during log interval) • Lavg (average measurement during log interval) • TWA (time weighted average measurement during interval).
I. Correction factor	The PID correction factor is used for VOC testing. Enter in a PID correction factor which reflects the gas/VOC you will be testing. (Please see Appendix C, " PID correction factors")
J. Molecular Weight	The default Molecular Weight is programmed to 56 with a correction factor of 1. To change this value either type in a new value or use the up/down arrows.
K. PID Units	There are four optional PID units which include: PPM, PPB, mg/m^3 , or $\mu g/m^3$

Table 6-1: QSP-II general set-up explained

Output setup

The input and output window enables you to configure one of the following parameters: digital output, analog output, or air velocity. Table 6-2 explains the settings.

➤ **Input/Output screen**

1. In the **Setup** window, click on the **Input/Output** tab.
2. Select the appropriate "**Enable**" **checkbox** for **Digital Output**, **Analog Output**, or **Air Velocity Input**.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *The instrument will not support both a digital output and an air velocity input as both use the same connector. QSP-II will only allow you to enable one of these options.*

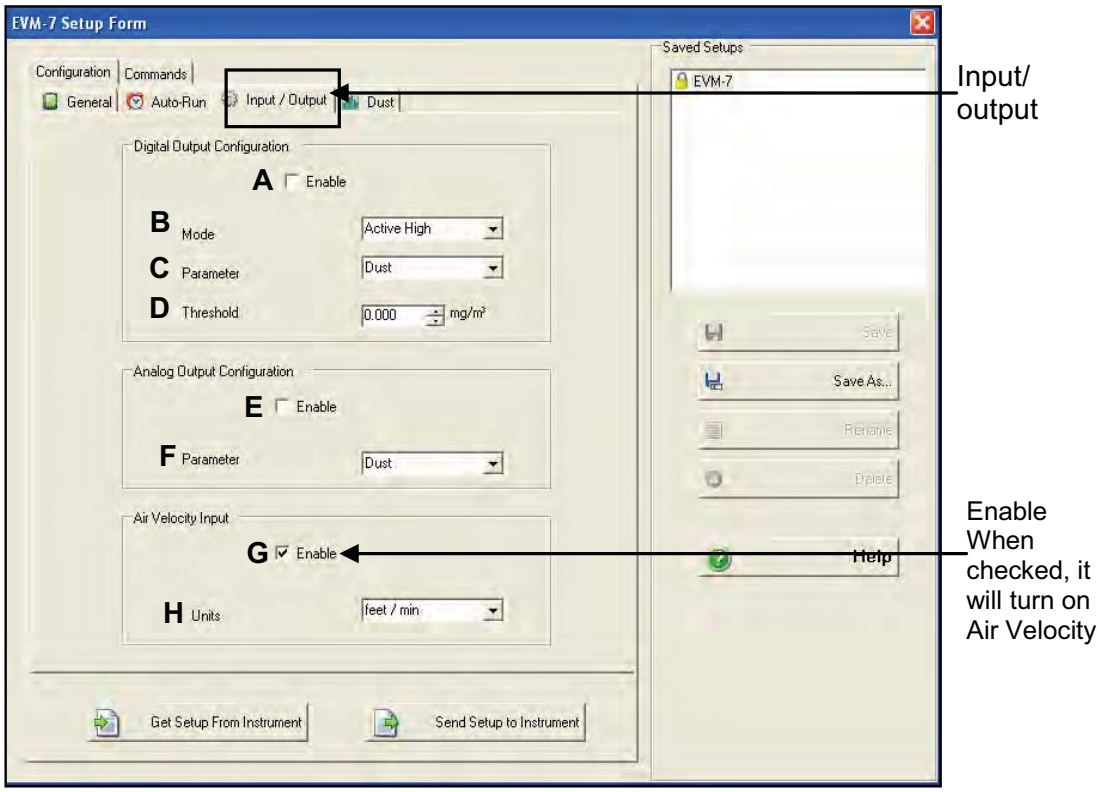


Figure 6-3: Input and Output window explained

3. To change the fields, select a parameter from the drop down list or click in a checkbox (where applicable).

4. To select additional settings, follow the proceeding sections or to send to the instrument, press the **Send setup to instrument**. (Ensure the EVM is connected to the pc via the USB cable.)

Input/Output screen	Explanation
A. Digital Output	Enables the digital output on the device when checked per the mode, parameter, and threshold settings. NOTE: only one of these parameters (Digital Output, Analog Output, or Air Velocity) can be enabled at one time.
B. Mode	The type of signal that will be triggered when the parameter and threshold are satisfied. It may either be active high, active low, active high pulse, or active low pulse. (Reference Table 3-3 for detailed information.)
C. Parameters	The sensor that is to trigger the digital output.
D. Threshold	The threshold at which the sensor will be triggered for the given parameter.
E. Analog Output	Enables the analog output on the device when checked. The analog output will vary between 0-5 volts based upon the minimum and maximum levels for the particular sensor.
F. Parameter	Associates a specific sensor with the analog output.
G. Air velocity input	Enables the Air Velocity Input when checked. NOTE: This is mutually exclusive with the digital out meaning that only one or the other can be enabled at any given time.
H. Units	Sets the units in which the wind speed will be measured, either meters per second or feet per minute.

Table 6-2: QSP-II Input/Output explained

Dust setup

With the dust screen, you can customize up to 8 correction factor profiles, view the mass and volume of the gravimetric accumulator, and enable/disable dust. Table 6-3 explains the dust setup options.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *to reset gravimetric accumulator, please see "Reset Gravimetric parameters".*

➤ Dust setup screen

1. In the **Setup** window, click on the **Dust** tab.

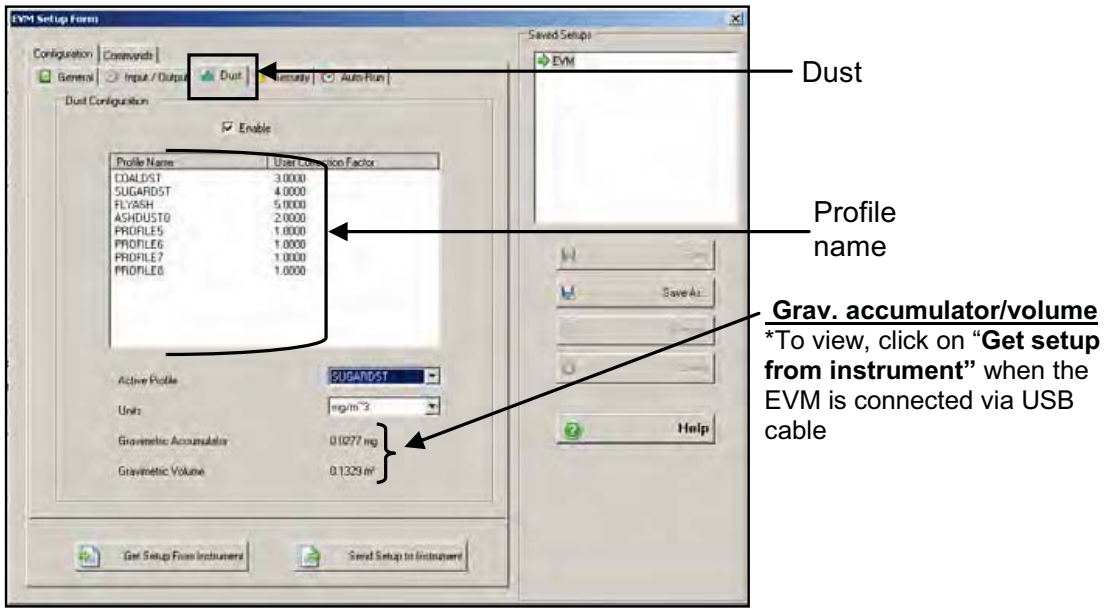

Dust
Profile name
Grav. accumulator/volume
*To view, click on "Get setup from instrument" when the EVM is connected via USB cable

Figure 6-4: Dust window explained

2. To enable or disable, **check/uncheck** the **Dust Enable** checkbox accordingly (A).

3. To Edit a profile, double-click on a profile name (see B in Figure 6-4) and the dust profile editor box will appear.
   - Type in a **profile name**. (It allows up to 8 characters.)
   - Type in a **correction factor**.
   - Click **Ok**.

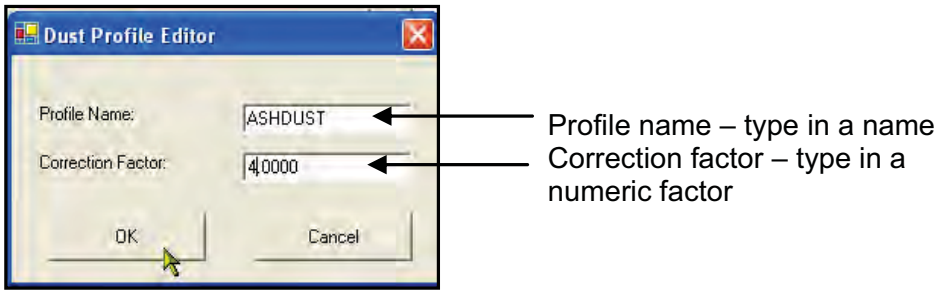


Figure 6-5: Dust profile editor

4. The gravimetric accumulator and gravimetric volume values are retrievable from the instrument. (Ensure the EVM is connected to the pc.) To retrieve the mass and volume, press the **Get setup from instrument** (see F in Figure 6-4).

5. To select additional settings, follow the proceeding sections or close QSP-II.

Dust setup screen	Explanation
A. Dust checkbox	Enables the dust sensor when checked.
B. Profile names	Names associated with a given correction factor managed within the EVM device. To edit a given profile name or user correction factor associated with a profile name. double click the profile name (i.e. PROFILE1) of the desired profile.
C. Active profile	The profile that is currently being used for dust measurements by the device.
D. Units	Particulate sampling is measured with either mg/m^3 or ug/m^3. This is selectable via the drop down menu.
E. Gravimetric accumulator	The amount of dust, in milligrams, that has been accumulated by the dust sensor since the last time it has been reset.
F. Gravimetric volume	The volume of air that has passed through the gravimetric filter since the last time it has been reset.
G. Get setup from instrument button	Retrieves the setup configuration from the device for the General, Input / Output, and Dust Configuration tabs.
H. Send setup to instrument button	Sends the setup configuration from the General, Input / Output, and Dust Configuration tabs to the device.
I. Saved setups window	From this window you can save or load a default or custom configuration profile that has been or will be archived for quick access.

Table 6-3: Dust setup window explained

Security

The security or lock feature is used to prevent a user from interrupting a run and/or prevents someone from changing a setup or saved setups on the instrument.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *a default code, "9157", will disable secure run or secure setup if the numeric Passcode is forgotten.*

➢ **Setting secure run or secure setup**

1. In the Setup screen, click on the **Security** tab.

2. To set **secure setup** or **secure run**, click in the **enable checkbox** and enter in a numeric password. (Note: it will allow up to 4 numbers.)
3. To send to the instrument, ensure the EVM is connected to the pc via USB cable. Then, click on the **Send setup to instrument** button.

☑ ***Note:*** *Secure run is activated when the instrument is in run mode. Secure setup will appear if the user accesses the setup screen. A pop screen will appear. To unlock, see "Unlock run and/or setup", page 41.*

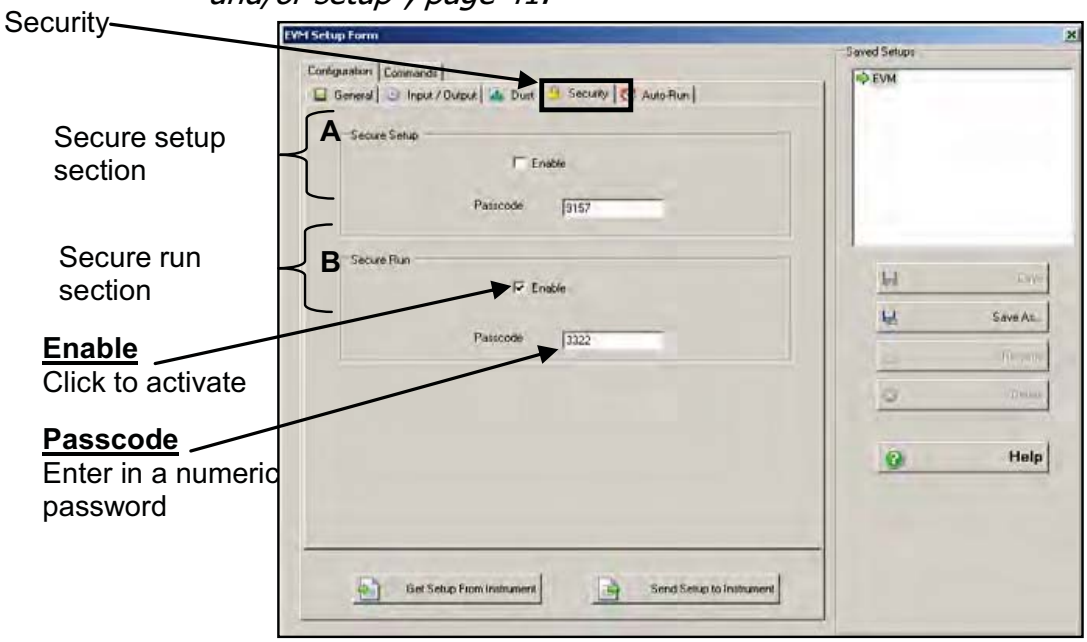


Figure 6-6: Security/Locking run or setups

Auto-Run

The EVM has three different automatic run settings which are used to wake up the instrument from a programmable **timed run**, **date**, or **day of the week**. Each of these are explained below.

Auto-Run settings	Explanation
A. Timed Run	With Timed Run, you program the instrument's duration (or timed run) and then manually start your study. The auto-run will end when the duration expires. Timed run can be applied as many times as you wish (until you disable this feature).

B. Date	An Auto-Run Date setting wakes up the EVM from a powered down condition, runs the study, saves it, then powers down again and is executed once. There are four programmable Auto-Run Date parameters which are set with specific dates and times (or duration).
C. Day of Week	With Day of Week setting, you can set up to two pre-programmed weekly auto-runs with specified days, start times, and duration. (This setting is similar to programming your email system's calendar for weekly meetings/appointments.)

Table 6-4: Auto-Run

➢ **Auto-Run with Timed Run setting**

1. In the **Setup** screen, click on the **Auto-Run** tab.
2. The **Auto-On Enabled** should be selected (see "A").
3. Click in the **Timed Run** box (see "B") and then select the **Timed Run** tab (see "C").
4. Click in the **Enabled** box (see "D") and type in a **Duration** (see "E").
5. Click on **Get setup from instrument** (while the EVM is connected via USB cable). This will activate the Timed Run setting once the EVM is powered off.

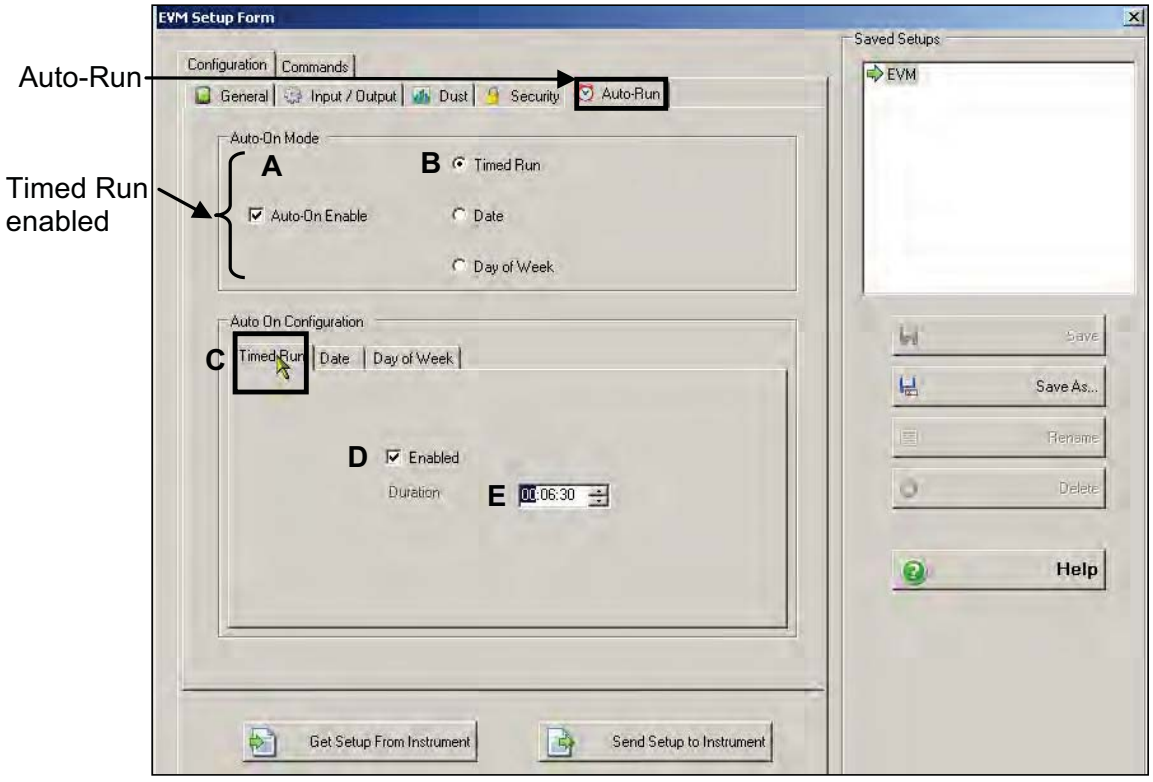


Figure 6-7: Auto-run with Timed Run setting

➤ Auto-Run with Date setting

1. In the **Setup** screen, click on the **Auto-Run** tab.
2. Click on the **Auto-On Enabled** box (see "A") and click in the **Date** circle (see "B")
3. Click on the **Date** tab (see "C") and then click in the Auto-On 1 (or Auto-On 2,3,4) box(see "D and E").
4. Using the **Up/Down arrows**, select a start date and a duration. (Repeat steps 3-4 to Activate additional Auto-on parameters.)
5. Click on **Get setup from instrument** (while the EVM is connected via USB cable). This will activate the Auto-Run Date setting once the EVM is powered off.

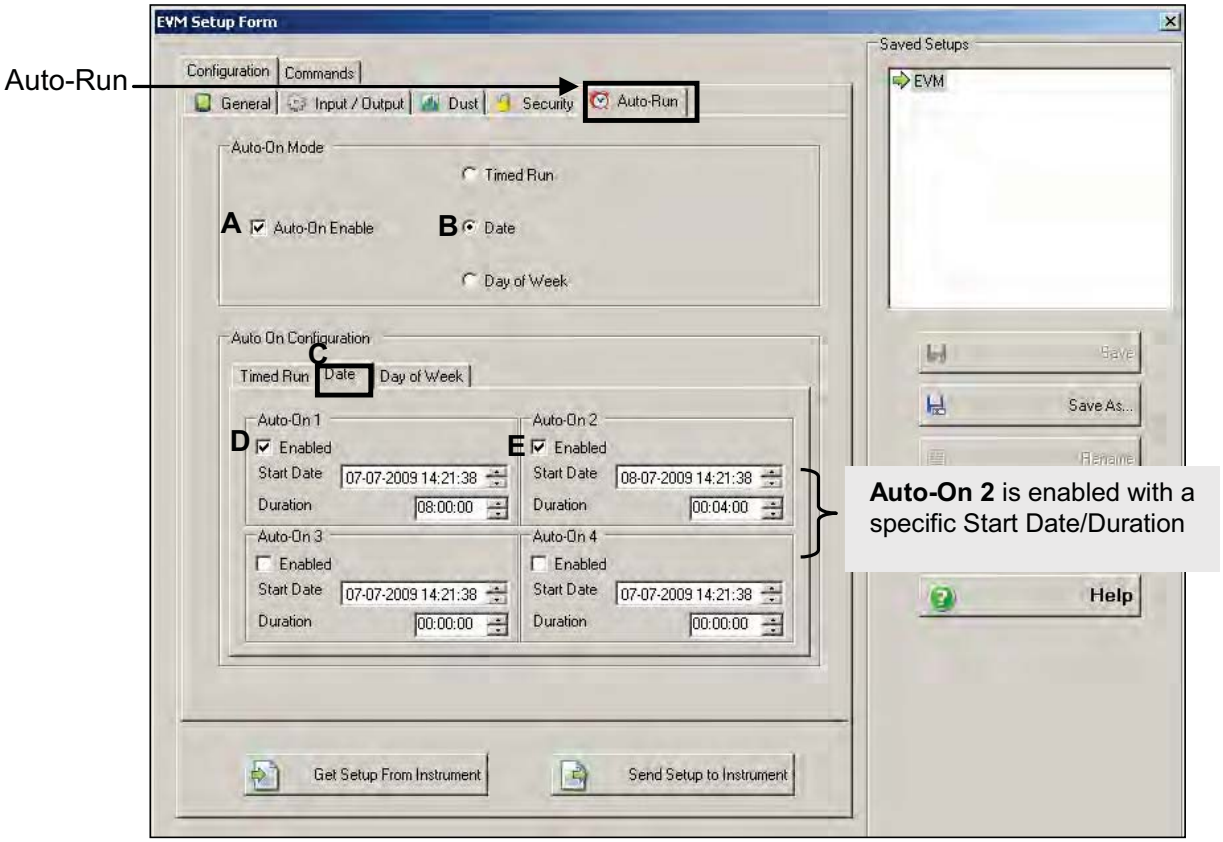


Figure 6-8: Auto-Run with Date setting

➤ Auto-Run with Day of week setting

1. In the **Setup** screen, click on the **Auto-Run** tab.
2. Click on the **Auto-On Enabled** box (see "A") and click in the **Day of Week** circle (see "B").

3. Click on the **Day of week** tab (see "C") and then select the **Day** or **Days** which you intend to run/log measurements (see "D").
4. To set **Auto Run 1**, choose "Enable" and select a **Start Date** with a **Duration**. (See "E")
   a. To set **Auto Run 2**, follow step 4 but check Auto Run 2 (see "F").
5. Click on **Get setup from instrument** (while the EVM is connected via USB cable). This will activate the Auto-Run Day of Week setting once the EVM is powered off.

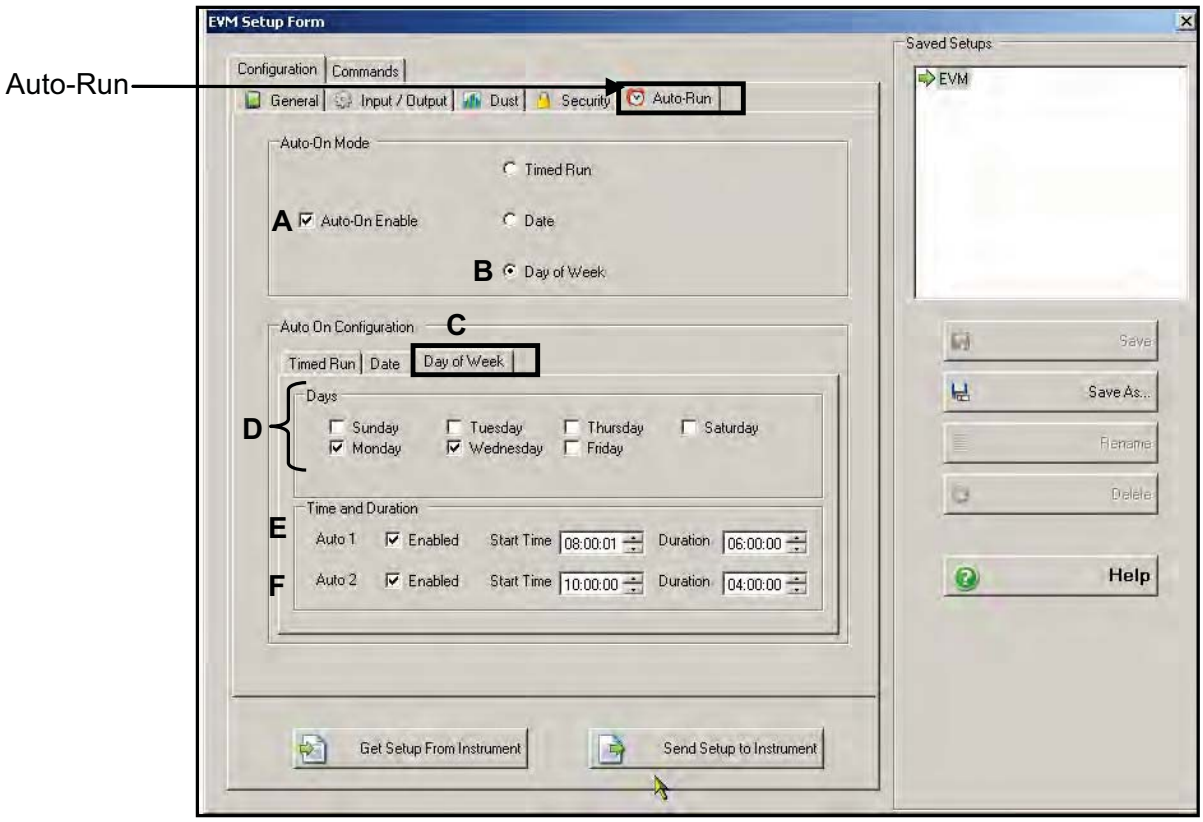


Figure 6-9: Auto-Run with Day of week setting

Update setup

The Update window in QSP-II is used to program your instrument with the latest software release.

Before updating, you will want to connect the instrument via the USB cable to your pc and ensure only one instrument is connected.

➤ **Update setup screen**

1. In the **Setup** window, click on the **Commands (A)** tab and the **Update** window will appear.

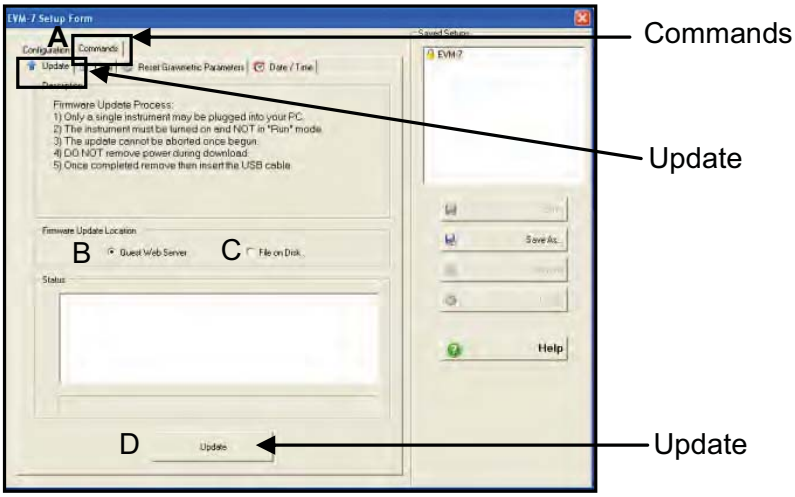


Figure 6-10: Updating your software

2. Firmware update section: select either from the **Web Server** (**B**) or **From a Disk** (**C**). (*NOTE: Typically, you will update from the web. If updating from a disk, you will need the latest version sent to you in order to perform this type of update.*)

3. Select the **Update** (**D**) button and a prompt will appear to inform you of the completed update.

4. Once completed, detach the instrument from the USB cable. (This will refresh the instrument).

5. To select additional settings, follow the proceeding sections or close QSP-II.

Clear sessions

In the clear sessions screen, you can delete either selected sessions or all sessions. ***NOTE:*** *You may need to press the refresh button to synchronize the files saved on the EVM and files you are viewing in QSP-II.*

When viewing your files, these are organized by the session, date (a time stamp of when the session was stopped), and file size.

➤ **Clear setup screen**

1. In the **Setup** window, click on the **Commands (A)** tab and then click on the **Clear (B)**.

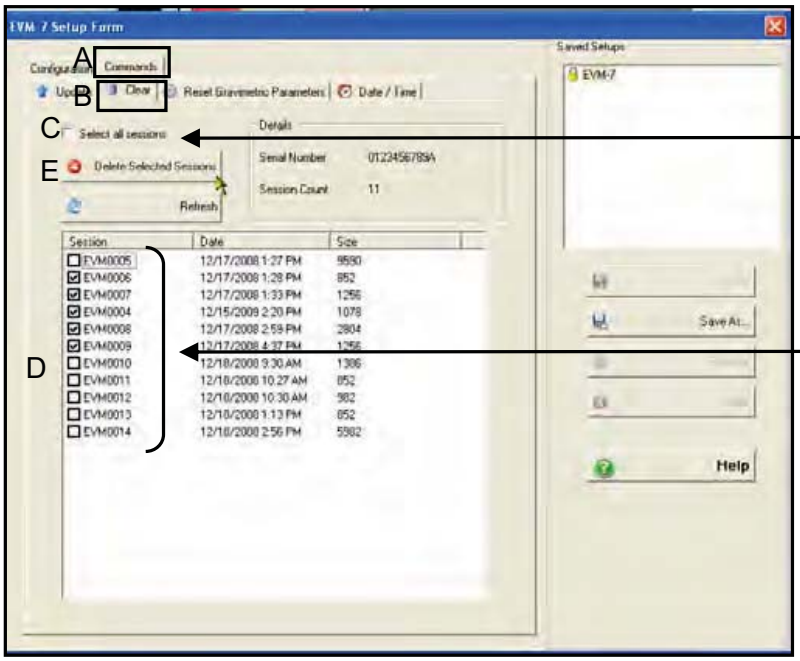


Figure 6-11: Clearing or deleting files

2. To clear/delete files, either **select files** under the **Session** (**D**) column (as displayed in the figure above) or click in the **Select all sessions** (**C**) checkbox.

3. Click on the **Delete Selected Sessions (E)** button to delete the files.
   - It will prompt you if you want to delete. Press Yes to continue or No to cancel. If all files were deleted no files will appear in the Session, Date, and Size section.

4. To select additional settings, follow the next sections or close QSP-II.

Reset gravimetric parameters

Resetting the gravimetric parameters is performed in QSP-II under the commands and reset tabs. The values displayed are the same measurements that are viewable in the Dust configuration tab.

➤ **Reset gravimetric parameters screen**

1. In the **Setup** window, click on the **Commands (A)** tab and click on the **Reset Gravimetric Parameters (B)** tab.

2. To reset, press the **Reset (C)** tab.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *if the values are not displayed, you will want to retrieve the values from the instrument first. Press the Configuration tab and then click* ***GET Setup***

from the instrument.

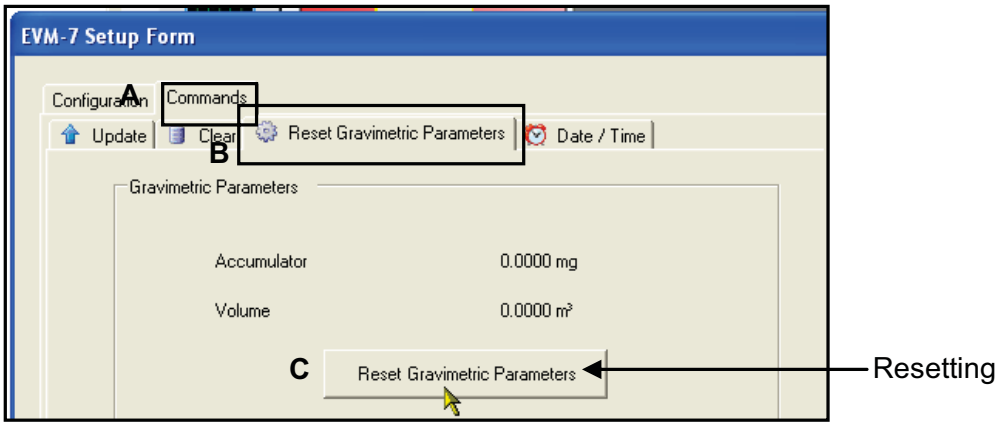


Figure 6-12: Reset gravimetric parameters

Date/time screen

The Date and time screen is used to synchronize the date and time of the instrument to the pc. At any time, you may want to ensure the pc time is the same as your instrument date/time settings.

➤ **Date/Time screen**

1. In the **Setup** window, click on the **Commands (A)** tab and click on the **Date/Time (B)** tab.

2. To set, press the **Set Date/Time (C)** button.

3. To get, press the **Get Date/Time (D)** button.

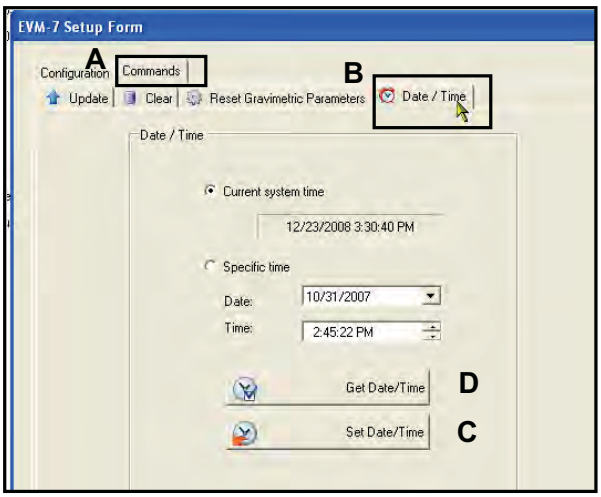


Figure 6-13: Time and Date setup screen

Communicating with QSP-II

By using the USB cable, software, and your EVM, you can quickly communicate between the software and the instrument. There are three methods for communicating which are discussed below.

Send setup to instrument

Enables you to configure your set-up parameters in QuestSuite© Professional II (QSP-II) and download these parameters to the EVM.

Get setup from instrument

You can pull the setup from the instrument into QSP-II, if for example, you modified the default setup and wanted to save the setup for future use with the Saved Setup feature (see A and B below).

☑ ***NOTE:*** *To save a setup in QSP-II, first select your setup parameters and then press the Save As button. The Saved Setup dialog box will appear (A). Type in a name and press Ok. It will appear in the Saved Setups section (right-side) of the Setup window (B).*

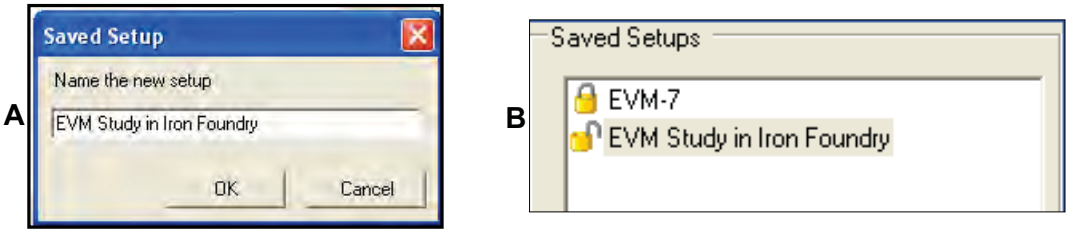


Figure 6-14: Saving setup in QSP-II

Retrieve Data

You have the capability to retrieve the data from the instrument into QSP-II in order to view and analyze your data in QSP-II's charts, graphs, and reporting functionality.

Communicating with QSP-II

1. Ensure the instrument is turned on. (Press the On/Off/Esc key).

2. Plug the USB cable into the computer. (See "A" in Figure 6-3).
3. Plug the opposite end into the USB port of the instrument (See "B" and "C").

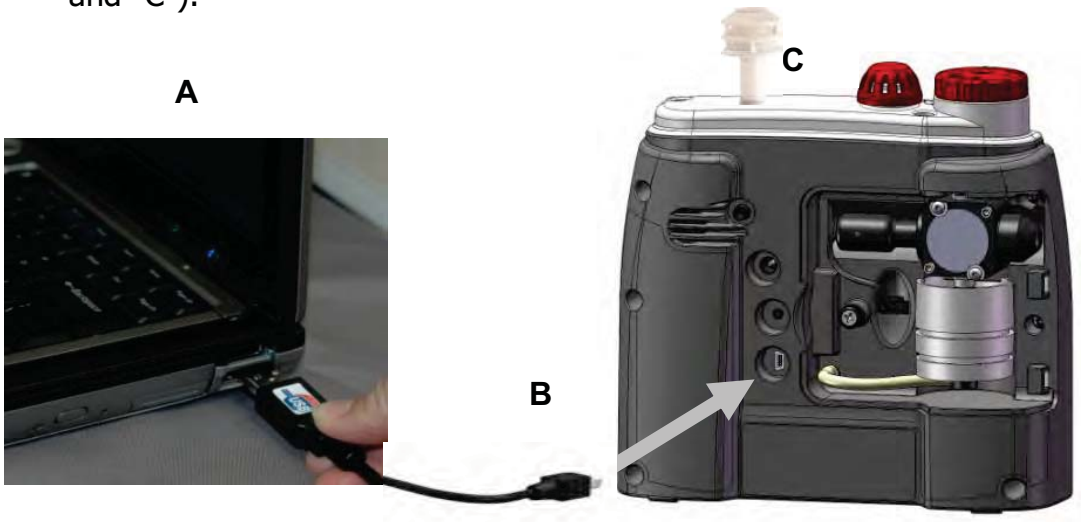


Figure 6-15: Communicating (downloading data)

☑ ***NOTE:*** *the first time you communicate with the EVM and QSP-II the Found New Hardware wizard will appear. Please install and follow the screen prompts.*

Viewing your data in QSP-II

Once your sessions are retrieved from the instrument, you can customize the data into charts, graphs, and reports. The data can be saved in the software and is also shared between various users. The following sections will guide you through the basic usage, viewing, customizing, printing, and sharing data. (For more information, please check the online help in QSP-II.)

☑ ***NOTE:*** *You have the option of six different languages in QSP-II including: English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese.*

Retrieving your data into QSP-II

Retrieving your data entails loading the software, connecting the EVM, and navigating to **retrieve data** button in QSP-II. Once files are selected, the software will automatically pull your data from the instrument into QSP-II and store it under the **Downloaded node.**

➤ Retrieve data

1. Ensure the EVM is connected to your pc. (See Figure 6-11.)
2. From the start-up screen in QSP-II, choose **Air Quality** icon from **My instruments** section and select the **EVM** icon.

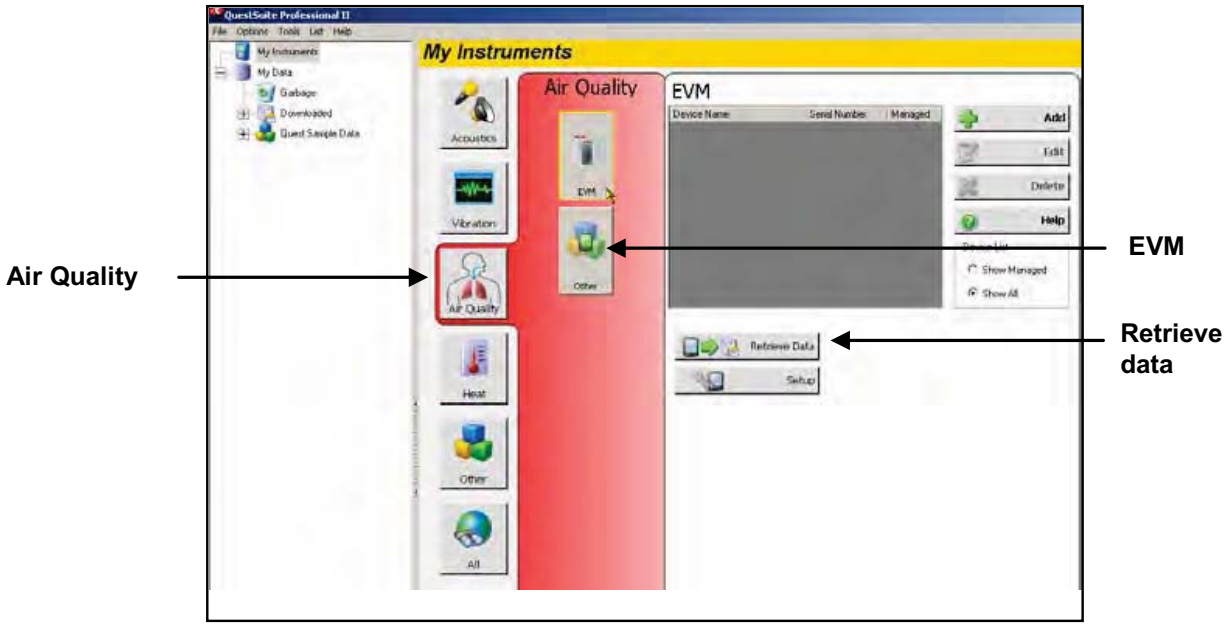


Figure 6-16: Selecting EVM in QSP-II

3. Select the **Retrieve Data** button.
4. Click on **Select All** or click in the checkboxes to select specific session(s) (performed by pressing Run and Stop).

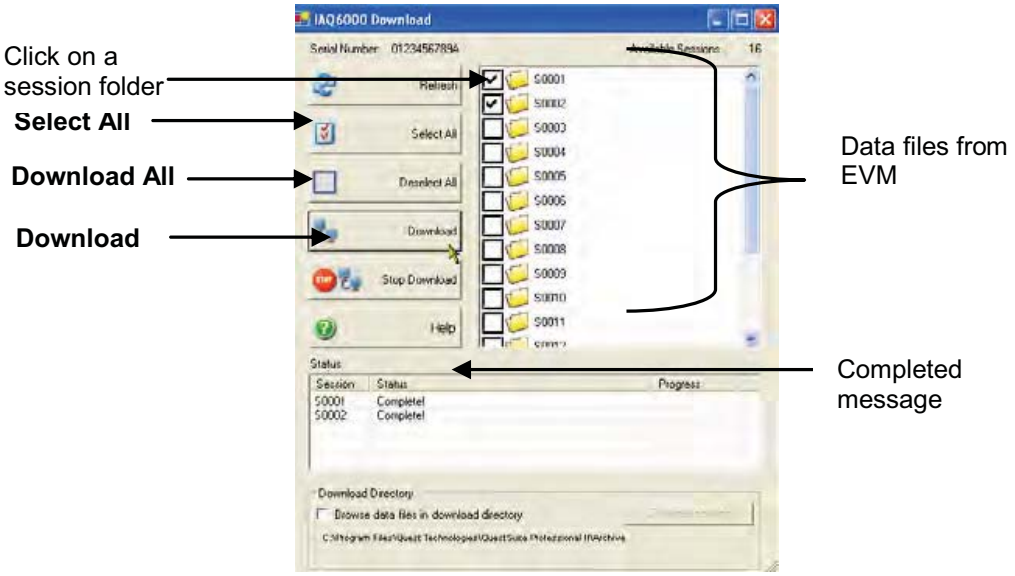


Figure 6-17: Download/Retrieve data screen

5. Click on either **Download All** (if downloading all sessions) or press **Download** (if adding only the selected sessions).

☑ ***NOTE:*** *A completed message will appear once data is loaded to QSP-II.*

6. The studies will load and dock under **Downloaded** node. (Left-side of your screen in a tree structure.)

Stored data

Data	Explanations
Downloaded Node	Used to organize your Environmental/Air quality data. When your data is retrieved or downloaded, it is stored under the "Downloaded Node". You can organize your data into subjects/topics as you may do with your email system or your computer files.
Session	A session is comprised of data accumulated from running and stopping your measurements. The calibration history, general data panel, and information panel are the panels which are selectable via Add a Panel icon.
Study	A study is the period in a session during which measurements are acquired, processed and saved by the instrument. The duration of a study period is called the study's run time. The calibration history, general data panel, information panel, logged data chart, and logged data table are the selectable panels within the study data via the Add Panel icon.
Meter Config.	A brief synopsis of the data in a parameters table and a logged measurement table.
Session Report	If you created a report, this will store as an Acrobat Adobe .pdf file under the study file.

Table 6-5: Sessions and studies explained

Where your studies are stored

Downloaded node

When you sync the instrument to the software and retrieve the files into QSP-II (as explained above in "Retrieving your studies from QSP-II"), these studies are automatically stored under the node titled "Downloaded" and a generic name is assigned to your data.

DATA
- Session
- Meter Config
- Study

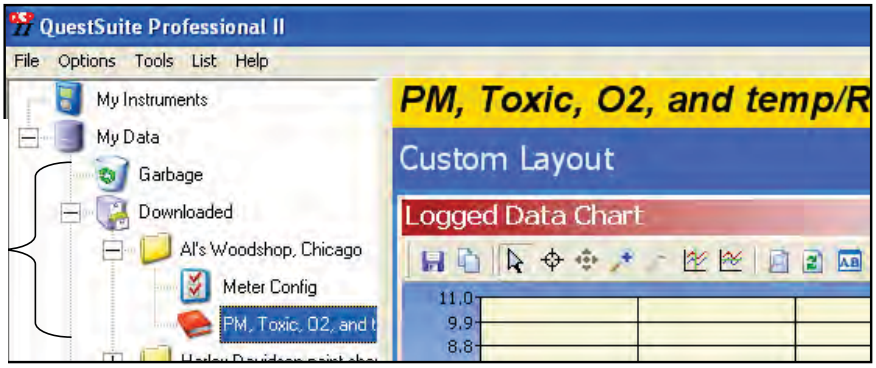


Figure 6-18: Session, Study, and Config Meter Data

Stored data (downloaded node)

– **Analogy:** The concept of storing files is similar to how your inbox works in Microsoft Outlook. In Outlook, the files are automatically sent to a general inbox and it is up to you to organize your mail into subfolders. Likewise, with QSP-II, once the files are imported, they are stored in a general inbox called "Downloaded node". With a simple right-click, you can quickly rename the file and create a user-friendly filing system to manage your data. (See "Renaming your data" below.)

Control Pane
A filing system which stores all of the data (i.e. EVM)

My Data
A section of the screen (called "pane") used to manipulate your imported Data. Expand to view "Downloaded"

Downloaded node
- Click on the "+" to expand the tree view.
- The instrument's data is stored here.

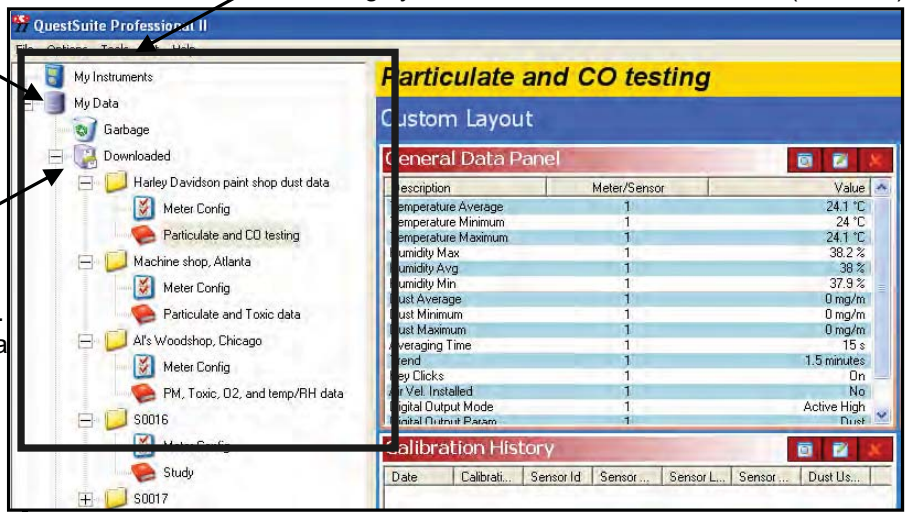


Figure 6-19: Viewing downloaded data in QSP-II

Viewing sessions in QSP-II

➢ **How to view sessions/studies in QSP-II**

1. Expand "**My Data**" node by clicking on the "**+**" sign.
2. On the **Downloaded node,** click on the "**+**" sign to expand the node/file cabinet.
3. Next, click on **Session folder** and click on the **EVM session** which is indicated with a red book icon.
4. Your measurement data will appear on the right-hand side of the screen (in the window with panels).

– ***NOTE:*** *Refer to Table 6-1 for detailed explanation of QSP-II's filing system.*

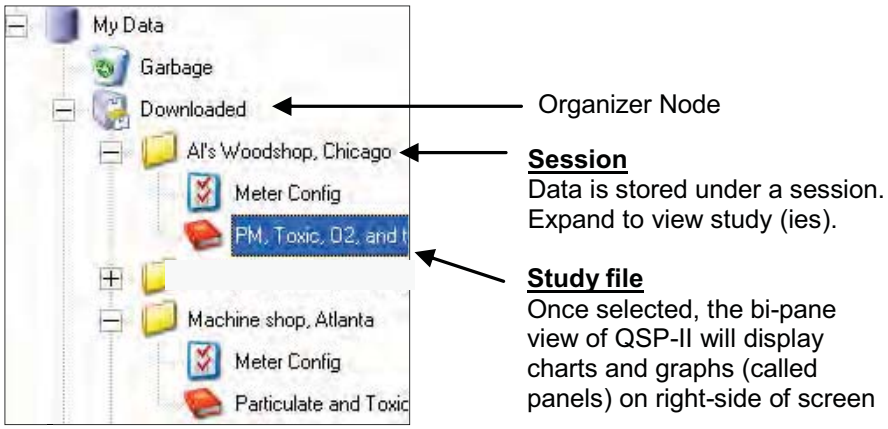


Figure 6-20: Downloaded studies

5. The right-side pane displays graphs and charts which are customizable via the layout icon toolbar. (For further information, please refer to QSP-II's Help Contents.)

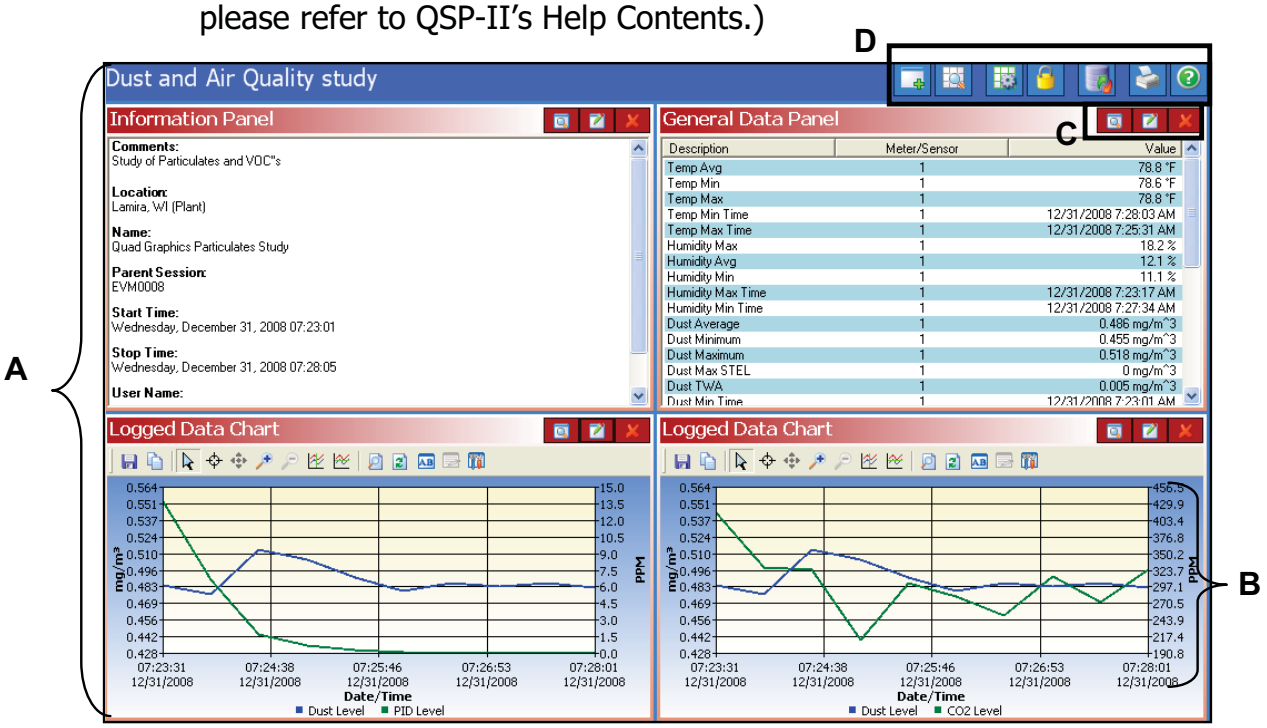


Figure 6-21: Viewing layout view (charts and graphs) in QSP-II

Graphs & Charts layout view	Explanation
A. Layout	QSP-II is divided into two panes (or sections). One is the layout view and the second pane is the "control pane". The layout is divided into "panels", also known as charts and graphs. You can add charts and/or graphs, move them in the appropriate position, and/or customize the data values.
B. Panel	For the EVM, the standard layout has three panels. The panels can be moved, edited, and expanded or collapsed. (see "Chart and Graph icons)
C. Chart & Graph icons	Used to enlarge or hide a panel (also called chart or graph), edit the data, or close the view. ☑ Expand or Collapse the panel (graph/chart) ☑ Edit (edit the parameters of the selected screen) ☑ Delete (closes the window)
D. Layout icon toolbar	This toolbar is used to add tables and/or charts, arrange tables or charts, manage the layout view, lock it, print reports and access to the help files.

Table 6-6: Explanation of panels (graphs & charts) components

Adding panels (charts/graphs)

With panels in QSP-II, you can add, remove, or re-arrange how selected charts or graphs will appear as your layout.

1. Ensure the appropriate study is selected. (See Figure 6-20 for an example).

2. To add a panel, click on the Layout icon toolbar. Then click on the **Add** icon. In the listing, double-click on the applicable chart/graph. (It will appear on screen when selected.)

Figure 6-22: Adding panels

3. To rearrange the panels, click, drag, and drop the title bar of a chart or graph on top of the panel where you wish the moved panel should appear. *NOTE: your cursor will appear as a cancel ⊘ until it is placed in the appropriate location (on a title-bar) and a ▭ will appear to signify you can drop the panel.*

4. To remove a panel, press the red "X" located on the top-right tool bar. (See "C" in Figure 6-18).

Customizing the data in a panel

With panels in QSP-II, you can add, remove, or re-arrange how selected charts or graphs will appear as your layout. Depending on what you logged, you may want to customize which sensors appear on a specific chart or table. For example, if you logged several measurements, you may want to view a logged data chart with dust and humidity turned on. Then, you may want to display another logged data chart with toxic gas and temperature selected next to the first chart. The steps below explain how to edit the data in a panel.

1. Click on the chart or table's **Edit panel** **icon**.

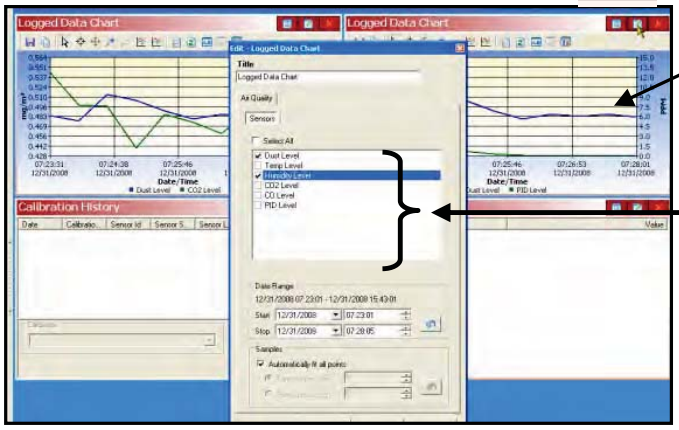


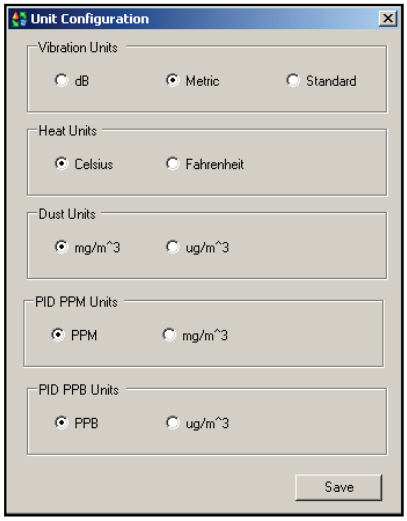
Figure 6-23: Adding/removing sensors in chart/table

2. Click or unclick the **checkboxes** that apply and select **Ok**.

☑ ***NOTE**: With a logged data chart, you may want to change the range. To change the range, right-click on the Y-axis and select Y-axis title. Type in a name and click Ok.*

3. **Optional Correction Override**: you may wish to apply a correction factor after your sample/logging for dust or for PID sensors. With this feature, you can add a new factor which is then re-calculated instantly in the chart or graph you are viewing.

- To apply, click on the **Correction Override icon** and type in a correction factor for dust and/or PID. Press **Okay.** The new factor will be applied. NOTE: you cannot apply the PID correction factor if mg/m^3 or µg/m^3 is the selected unit for PID sensor (PPM/PPB).
- To change the Units in QSP-II, select the following menus: **Options>Setup>Units**. In the Units dialogue box displayed below, click in the unit of choice and select **Save**.



Air exchange and results in QSP-II

One optional feature in QSP-II enables you to analyze the air exchange rate to ensure a good indoor air quality environment exists. Occasionally, indoor air quality problems exist in large office buildings, schools, and hospitals, (etc..) and are not easily identifiable without conducting a comprehensive building investigation. With the EVM, you can measure the CO_2 level over a period of time in a specific room/environment, and plot the CO_2 results on a logged-data chart.

- **http://www.epa.gov/iaq/**

☑ ***Air Exchange Note:*** *Before and after your indoor air CO_2 measurements, you will want to measure the CO_2 levels outside of the building (allowing at least 2 minutes to ensure the sensor has stabilized). QSP-II will prompt you for the outdoor levels before plotting the air exchange results. For more information on outdoor CO_2 levels, please refer to the following national site (at Mauna Loa, HI):*

- **http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/**

Air exchange and calculated values

The following three factors are used to calculate the air exchange rate data.

- **Air Changes per Hour:** Air changes per hour is the number of times per hour that a room's complete air volume is removed or exhausted.
- **Air Half Life:** Air half life is the time it takes to reduce carbon dioxide concentration in an area to half of it initial value.

- **Mean Air Life:** Mean air life is the average time that a contaminant would remain in the room. The mean air life is a measure of the age of the air in the room. It is a quantitative value that can be used to compare rooms to see which ones are well ventilated and which ones are stuffy or poorly ventilated.

➢ **Viewing Air Exchange results**

1. In the data panel, ensure you are viewing a logged data chart with **CO_2** selected.

- To select CO_2 on a logged data chart, click on the **Edit** panel icon and click in the CO2 checkbox. *(**NOTE:** you may want to uncheck all other parameters for this chart.)*

- To customize the Range, right-click in the **Y-Axis/Range** section of the chart. Select Range

and type in the maximum, minimum and divisions. Click **Ok**.

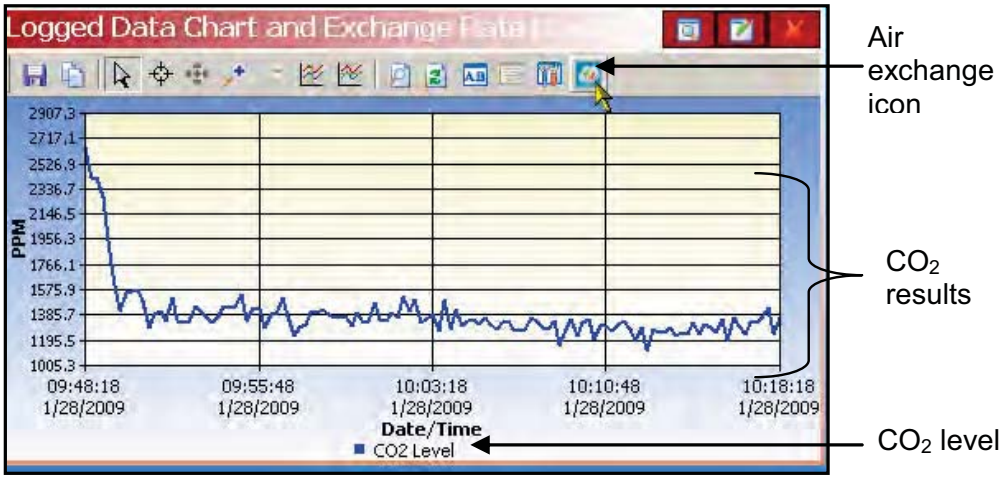


Figure 6-24: Selecting CO_2 in a logged data chart (QSP-II)

2. Select the **Air Exchange icon** and an indoor and outdoor pop-up box will appear.

3. Enter in the CO_2 values measured outside before and after your study. Please refer to "Air Exchange Note" above for outdoor measurement details.

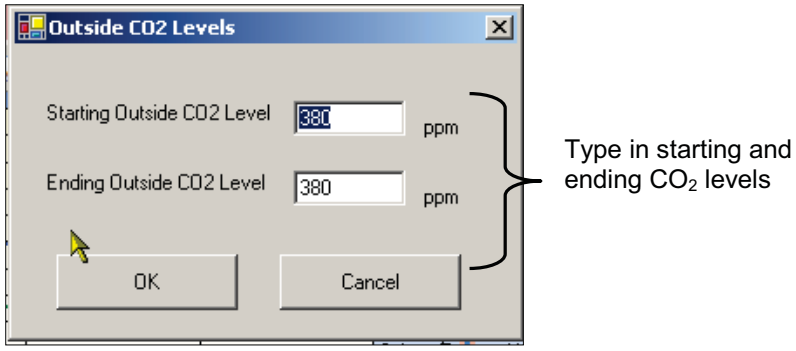


Figure 6-25: Outside CO_2 Levels dialog box

4. Your mouse will change to a 2-headed Arrow. Click and drag on the graph to select the range. A sample **Exchange Rate Chart** as displayed below.

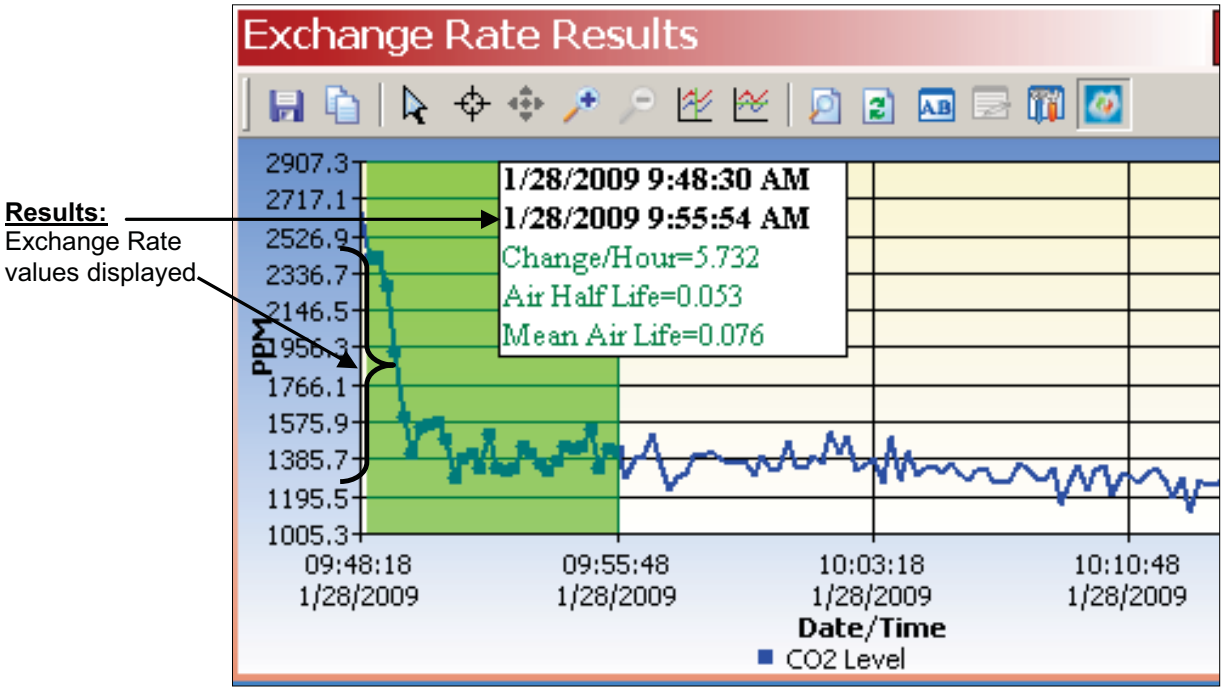


Figure 6-26: Outside CO_2 Levels Chart

Renaming and organizing your data files

Renaming the node, session, and study, is a quick easy process and is a great organization tool. Remember, the downloaded node is similar to your email inbox in which the data is placed into a general filing system (called downloaded node).

➤ **Renaming nodes, sessions, studies**

1. From **My Data**, right click and select **Add Organizer Node**. Type in a name (Particulate and Air Quality Data).
   - When creating a node, you organize your data into IAQ data. (If you are also using Quest's other products, like a dosimeter, you could name that data noise data.)

Figure 6-27: Add organizer node

Saving your customized layout

You may have spent some time organizing your study data by adding new charts and/or graphs, rearranging the panes (right-click on a graph/chart heading and drag and drop to a specific spot), and/or editing the logged data values. With the save template button, you can save your customized layout so every time you open a study the appropriate charts and graphs are displayed.

Charts and graphs

➤ **How to save and apply a layout**

1. In the layout view of QSP-II, click on the **Manage Templates** icon (see layout icon toolbar in Figure 6-21).
   - The Manage Session Templates screen will appear.
2. To create a new template, type a name in the **Templates Name field**.
3. Click the Save **Template** button.
4. Select the appropriate template name in the "available templates field" and click the **Apply Template button**.

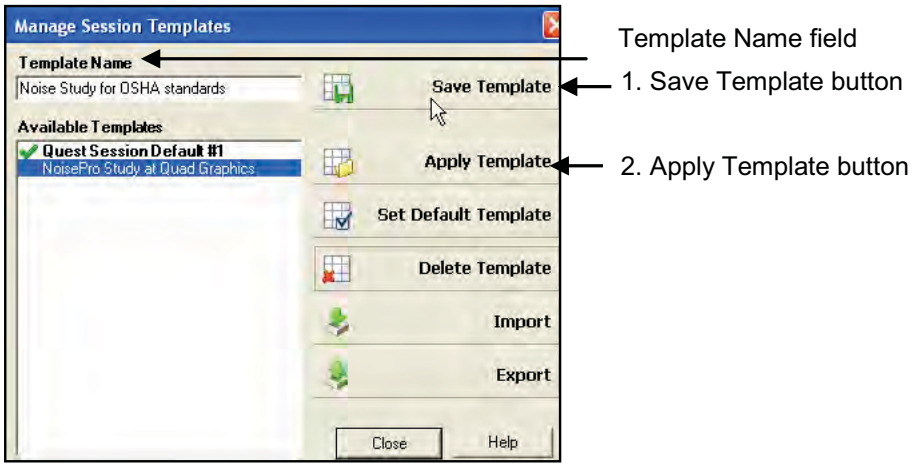


Figure 6-28: Saving a customized template of the layout view

Creating reports

QSP-II reports are saved in Adobe PDF format for easy viewing and printing.

– ***NOTE:*** *The report will print in the order that the panels (charts/graphs) appear on your computer screen. To rearrange, click on the title of a chart or table, drag, and drop a chart/table on the title bar of a panel.*

⃠ : If your cursor displays this icon, ⃠, it indicates the panel cannot be dropped into the current position of your cursor.

□ : If your cursor displays this icon, □, it indicates the panel can be inserted into the current position of your cursor.

Viewing and printing reports

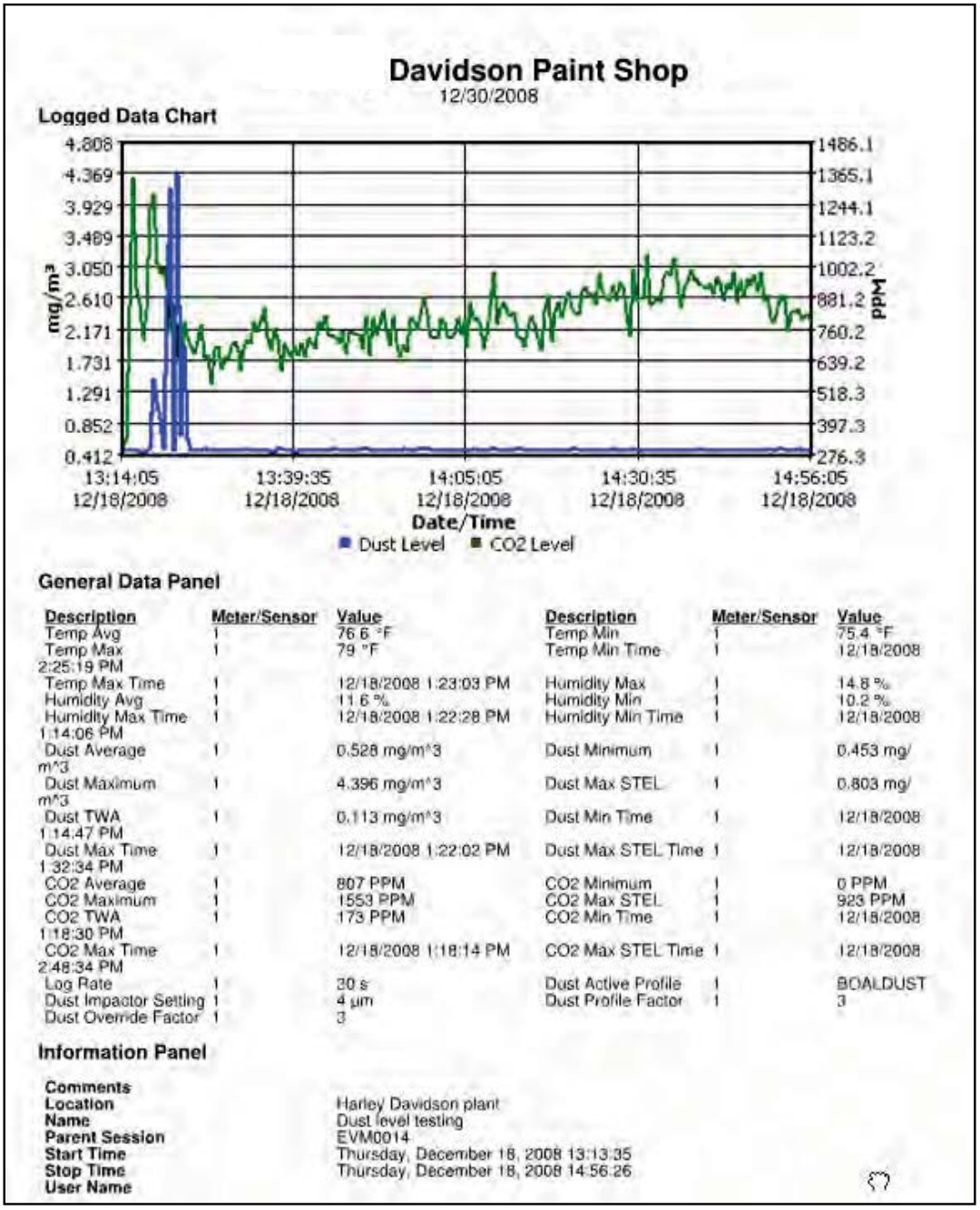
➤ **Generating a Session or Study Report**

1. Right-click a Session or Study and select **Print Session** from the menu.

   ☑ The report will dock under the study node.
   ☑ To remove, **right-click** the report and click **Delete Report**.
   ☑ To save the report in an alternative folder/directory (i.e., on your desktop and then you can email it and share the information.), select **Save As** and add it to a directory or folder on your pc (or network).

2. Alternatively, select the **Printer Icon** when the Session or Study data is displayed in the chart and tables panels.

☑ When the Generate Reports Icon is selected, the following screen will appear.



Davidson Paint Shop
12/30/2008

Logged Data Chart

General Data Panel

Description	Meter/Sensor	Value	Description	Meter/Sensor	Value
Temp Avg	1	76.6 °F	Temp Min	1	75.4 °F
Temp Max	1	79 °F	Temp Min Time	1	12/18/2008 2:25:19 PM
Temp Max Time	1	12/18/2008 1:23:03 PM	Humidity Max	1	14.8 %
Humidity Avg	1	11.6 %	Humidity Min	1	10.2 %
Humidity Max Time	1	12/18/2008 1:22:28 PM	Humidity Min Time	1	12/18/2008 1:14:06 PM
Dust Average	1	0.528 mg/m^3	Dust Minimum	1	0.453 mg/m^3
Dust Maximum	1	4.396 mg/m^3	Dust Max STEL	1	0.803 mg/m^3
Dust TWA	1	0.113 mg/m^3	Dust Min Time	1	12/18/2008 1:14:47 PM
Dust Max Time	1	12/18/2008 1:22:02 PM	Dust Max STEL Time	1	12/18/2008 1:32:34 PM
CO2 Average	1	807 PPM	CO2 Minimum	1	0 PPM
CO2 Maximum	1	1553 PPM	CO2 Max STEL	1	923 PPM
CO2 TWA	1	173 PPM	CO2 Min Time	1	12/18/2008 1:18:30 PM
CO2 Max Time	1	12/18/2008 1:18:14 PM	CO2 Max STEL Time	1	12/18/2008 2:48:34 PM
Log Rate	1	30 s	Dust Active Profile	1	BOALDUST
Dust Impactor Setting	1	4 µm	Dust Profile Factor	1	3
Dust Override Factor	1	3			

Information Panel

Comments	
Location	Harley Davidson plant
Name	Dust level testing
Parent Session	EVM0014
Start Time	Thursday, December 18, 2008 13:13:35
Stop Time	Thursday, December 18, 2008 14:56:26
User Name	

Figure 6-29: Sample EVM Report in QSP-II

Sharing reports

Once reports are created, you have the option of saving the data as an Acrobat Adobe file in case you want to back up the data and/or share the information with others via email. The following steps outline this process.

1. **Right-click** on the study report and select **Save As**.
2. Type in a file name, select the appropriate folder/file directory, and click **Save**.
   - If emailing, you will want to locate the file and attach it in a new memo.

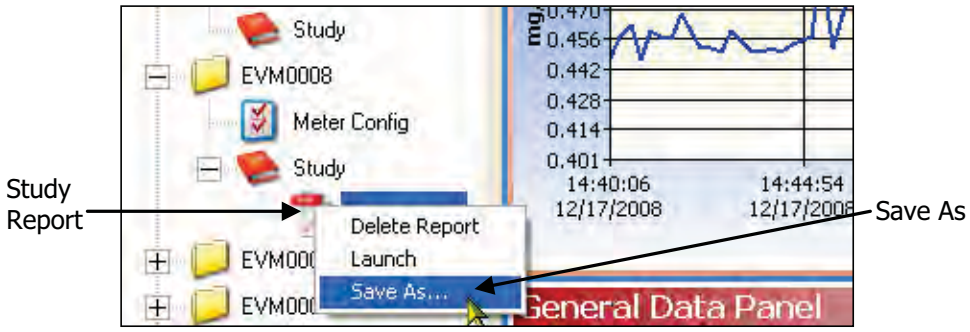


Figure 6-30: Saving reports as .pdf file

Backing up your data/exporting a node

QSP-II enables you to back-up your EVM data; and at the same time, you can share this information with someone who also has QSP-II software through your network or email system.

1. **Right-click** on the node you wish to share (left-hand side of screen.)

2. Click **Export**. Type in a name and place it in an appropriate folder.
   - If you want to email the data, attach this as a file. The person receiving the file would then follow step 3 below.

- This creates as a "node" file and will save it as a .node file.

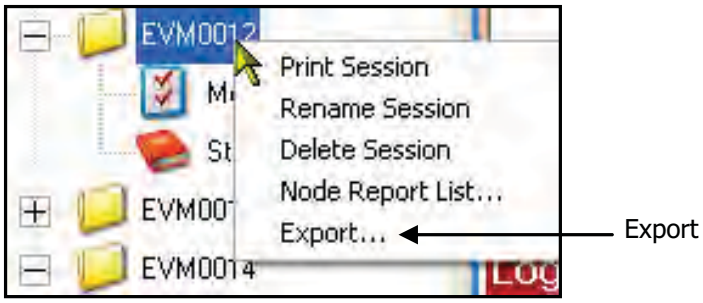


Figure 6-31: Exporting/sharing data

3. To view this data, right-click on "**My Data**" and select **Import**. Select the file from the location you saved it to. (If it is in an email, first save the node file in one of your folders and then follow this step).

- The session will be stored (or filed) under "Downloaded" node.

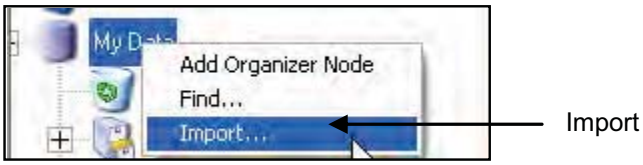


Figure 6-32: Importing data once it is exported

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CHAPTER

7

Maintenance & cleaning

Overview

The maintenance and cleaning chapter discusses how to care for the following items:

- Care and cleaning with the PID sensor
- Optical Engine: maintenance and cleaning
- Impactor care
- Gravimetric cassette and filter paper

PID sensor

The following section explains basic installation, maintenance of the PID sensor, and cleaning the lamp.

The Photoionization detection (PID sensor) is used to measure airborne pollutants. As it is measuring and detecting for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), the gases freely diffuse in and out of the sensor chamber which is formed by the filter, housing walls, and a UV lamp opening (window). It is important to keep the UV lamp clean and the electrode pellet (lid placed over the lamp housing) clean.

☑ ***NOTE regarding PID and performance:*** *with the PID sensor and humidity sensitivity, this uses the* ***fence electrode technology*** *to minimize humidity.*

Removing and installing PID sensor

If you ordered a PID sensor with your instrument, it will be shipped with an installed PID sensor that was factory calibrated. The following procedures explain how to remove and install the PID sensor.

1. Verify the EVM is powered off and the external power supply is unplugged.
2. Remove the sensor bar by unscrewing the two screws. Next, gently remove the sensor bar, by titling the front and lifting up. (The rubber gasket may stick a little as you lift the sensor bar off.) Place the sensor bar to the side.
3. A black bar (called the manifold) will be placed over the sensors. Remove this by pulling it out of the housing and set aside.
4. Placing your fingers on the middle sensor (PID sensor), gently tilt the front of sensor up as you pull the sensor out with your thumb and index finger. Place to the side.

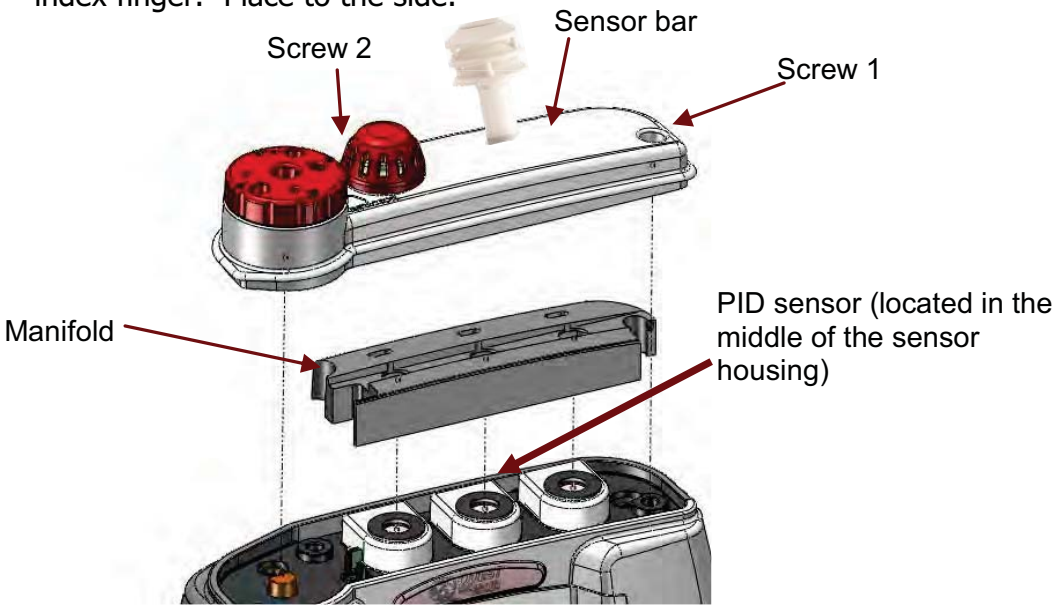


Figure 7-1: Removing and inserting PID sensor

5. To insert the PID sensor, line the pins up to the circuit board and lower it vertically down and gently push it into the sensor cavity. It will fit snug.
6. To reassemble, place the manifold over the sensor housing and then place the sensor bar on top of the manifold and sensor housing. Tighten down the two screws. (Then, please see the Calibration section to perform a calibration with the newly installed sensor on page 72).

Maintenance and cleaning overview of PID

Periodic maintenance is encouraged to ensure accurate VOC measurements. Typically, in a clean air environment where VOCs are low with few particulates, cleaning and calibrating is recommended on a monthly basis or even less frequent. Conversely, if you are in an environment with high concentrations of VOCs with aerosols and high particulates, you will want to check the calibration frequently and clean the components. When the PID loses sensitivity, you will want to change the electrode pellet. NOTE: due to the increased sensitivity of the PID ppb sensor, it is recommended to replace this pellet more often. (See Appendix A Accessories and adapters for details.)

The following are **three recommended maintenance/cleaning benchmarks**, recommended by Ion Science.

1. After performing a zero calibration, the baseline climbs. (You should replace the electrode pellet).

2. Under highly humid conditions, replacement of the electrode is needed.

3. If the baseline is unstable or shifts when you move the PID, then cleaning is needed.

Cleaning PID sensor

Cleaning of the PID sensor requires removing the plastic, intelligent sensor casing, removing the electrode pellet, and removing the lamp. Once removed, the lamp is cleaned off with the cleaning kit solution. The flowing procedures explain how to clean the PID sensor components.

- **Removing and Cleaning the sensor**

1. Remove the PID sensor (follow steps outlined in, "Removing and installing sensors.)

2. Using a flat-headed screwdriver, gently pry open the plastic, intelligent sensor casing where the small rectangle crevice is on the backside of the housing. Using some force, lift the top off (the bottom section is glued in.)

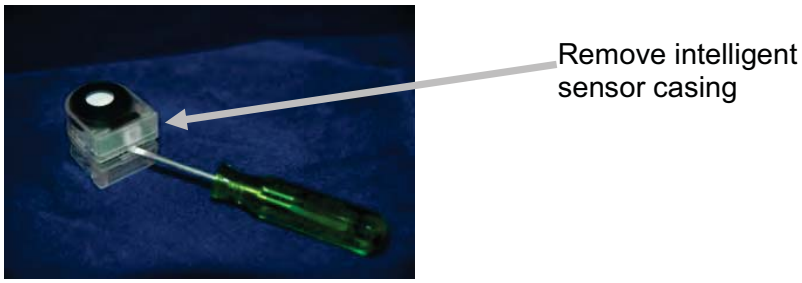


Figure 7-2: Removing intelligent-sensor casing with PID

3. Using the pellet removal **tool** (displayed below), insert into the side crevices and place your thumb over the black pellet.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *once you squeeze the pellet removal tool, the lid will pop off with the lamp. In order to prevent it from popping out, it is important to place your thumb over the black pellet first.*

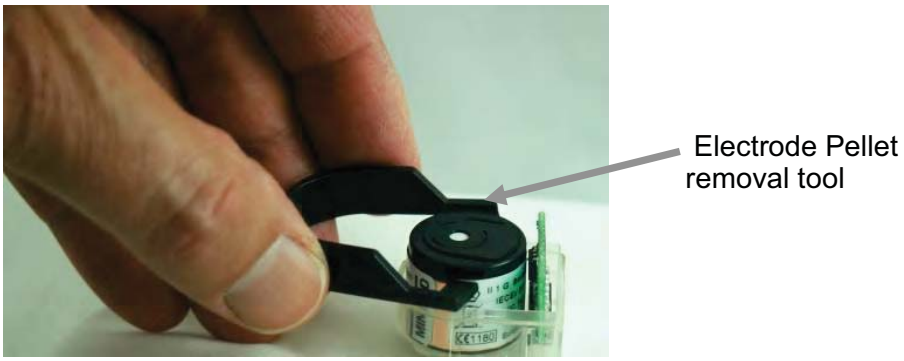


Figure 7-3: Removing the lamp with removal tool

4. Set the electrode pellet and lamp to the side. (***Note:*** *you may want to use paper towel, or a cloth without fibers, when handling these pieces to prevent oils from your hands transferring to the lamp or pellet.)*

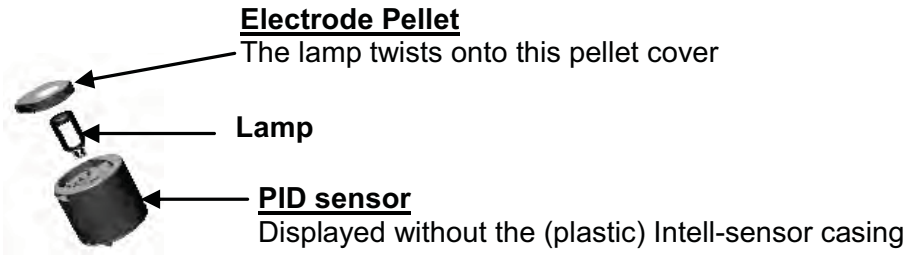


Figure 7-4: Remove/insert PID sensor with lamp & pellet

5. Using the PID cleaning kit, open the alumina oxide polishing compound and insert a Q-tip.
   - In a circular motion, polish the lamp until an audible squeaking sound is heard (about 15 seconds). Do not touch the lamp window with your fingers. Remove any residuals of the compound with a Q-tip.

CAUTION: *the cleaning compound, alumina oxide, should not be inhaled and can be an irritant to your eyes. Be cautious when handling the powder compound.*

Figure 7-5: PID sensor cleaning kit

6. To refit the lamp and electrode pellet properly, it is recommended to twist the lamp into the o-ring of the electrode pellet (twist clock-wise one full turn) ensuring you use a cloth (with no fibers).

7. Then, lower into the PID sensor as displayed below.

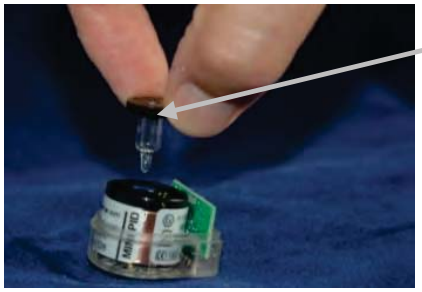


Figure 7-6: Fitting/Inserting the lamp and pellet

8. Place the plastic Intel-sensor casing over the sensor. Press firmly to snap it into place.
9. Insert it back into the sensor housing as explained in "Removing and inserting PID sensor".
10. After cleaning, you need to perform a zero and span calibration (see PID calibration on page 49.)

Optical Engine: maintenance and cleaning

The optical engine should be cleaned when the following conditions occur:

- It will not zero
- Exposed to oily or wet mists.
- Readings are falling lower and lower indicating dirty mirror

To clean the optical engine, this requires the use of a 1/16th Allen wrench and a Q-tip.

Maintenance and cleaning of the optical engine

1. Remove the two screws on the optical engine using a Phillip's screwdriver.
2. You have two options when removing the screws:
   - Your first option is to loosen the two screws and turn the D-Ring so the flat angle is facing the circular metal plate.
   - Your second option is to remove the two screws and D-ring and set these aside.

Figure 7-7: Optical engine and cleaning

3. Next, lift the spherical mirror up and off by using a flat-headed screwdriver. Using a clean Q-tip, **gently** wipe the spherical mirror in a circular motion. Set aside.

4. Using a clean Q-tip, **gently** wipe around the outer cavity of the optical engine.

5. For the photodiode (positioned on the bottom of the optical engine), **gently** wipe around the bottom of the optical engine using a clean Q-tip/cotton ball.

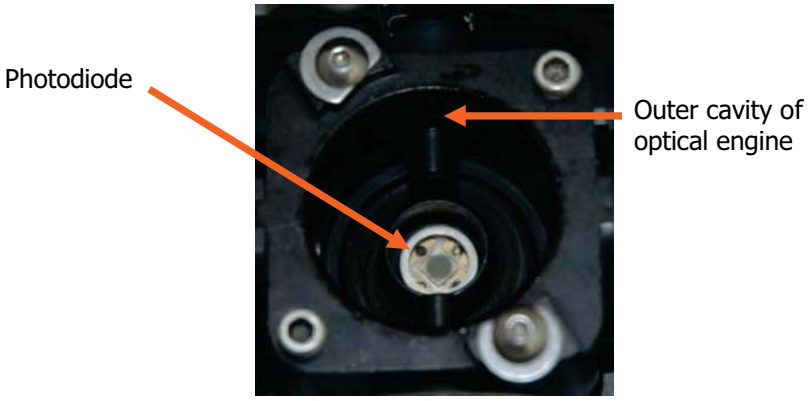


Figure 7-8: Cleaning the optical engine

6. Place the spherical mirror back over the optical engine. Gently push it into the cavity of the optical engine.

☑ ***NOTE:*** *if you loosened the d-ring and screws, ensure the flat side of the d-ring is facing the metal ring as you place it back into place. If you removed the screws and the d-ring, this will not apply.*

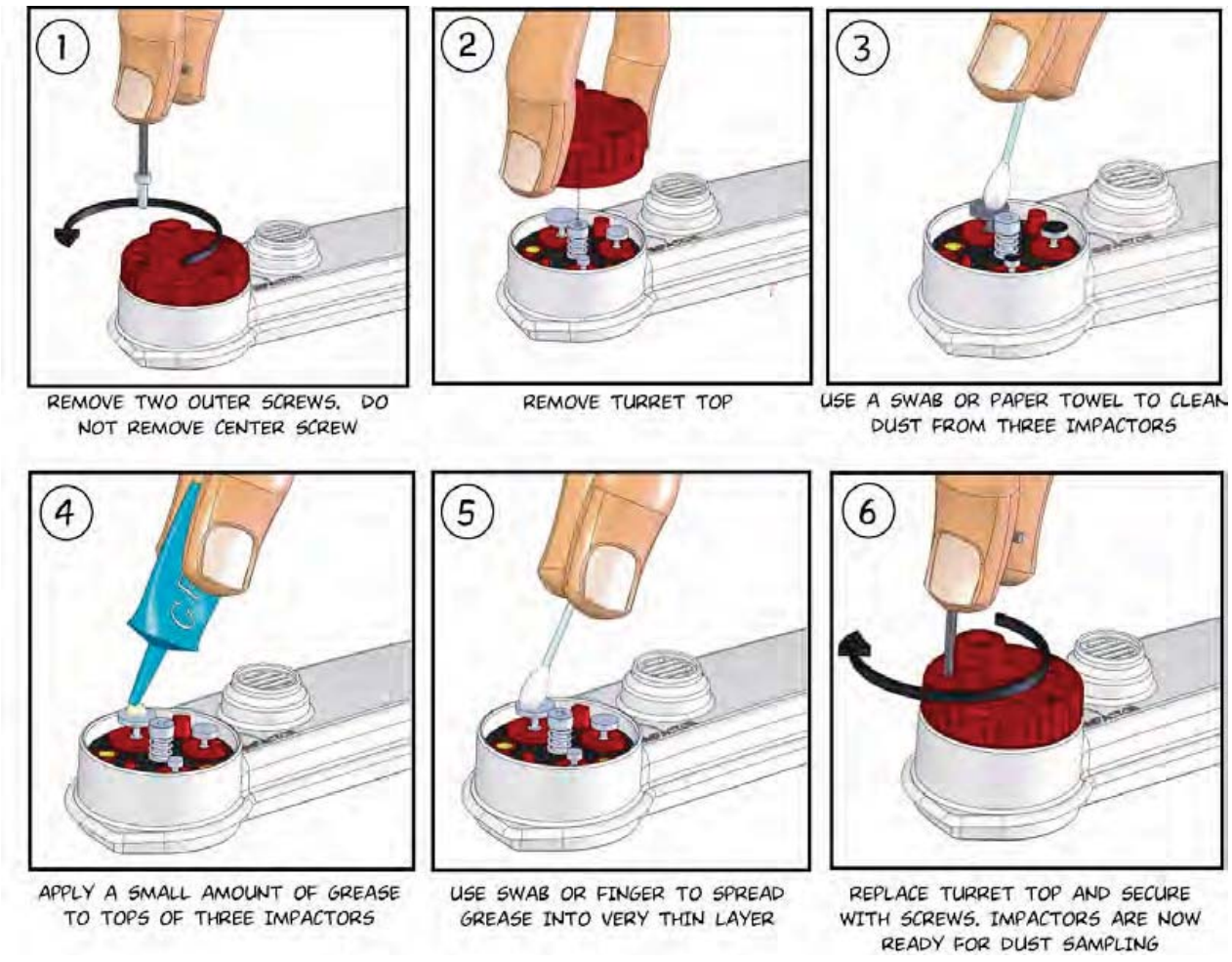
7. Tighten down the two screws and d-rings with the Phillip's scewdriver.

Impactor care

The impactor will require periodic greasing and cleaning which is dependent on the density of air particulates floating in the intended measurement environment.

☑ ***NOTE: The impactor must be greased before your first measurement.***

➢ **Greasing and cleaning impactors explained below:**


1
REMOVE TWO OUTER SCREWS. DO NOT REMOVE CENTER SCREW
2
REMOVE TURRET TOP
3
USE A SWAB OR PAPER TOWEL TO CLEAN DUST FROM THREE IMPACTORS
4
APPLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF GREASE TO TOPS OF THREE IMPACTORS
5
USE SWAB OR FINGER TO SPREAD GREASE INTO VERY THIN LAYER
6
REPLACE TURRET TOP AND SECURE WITH SCREWS. IMPACTORS ARE NOW READY FOR DUST SAMPLING

Impactors and when to clean

When the dust accumulates on top of impactor plate in a pyramid form (as displayed in the Figure below), this signifies the impactor plate requires cleaning.

For example, in a dense, dusty manufacturing plant, this may require greasing and cleaning after each measurement or every 10 hours of measuring.

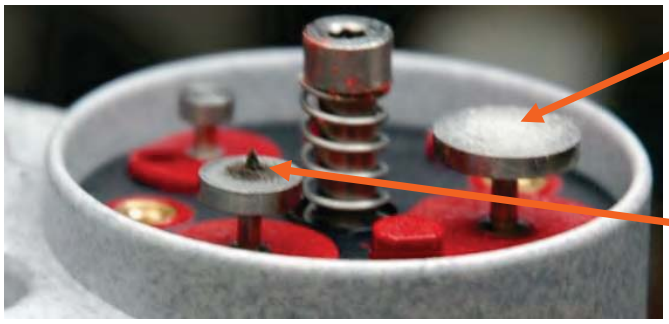

Apply a **very thin-film of silicone** grease before calibrating and measuring (on the appropriate impactor setting.)
When dust accumulates in a pyramid form on top of the impactor, this indicates cleaning is required.

Figure 7-9: When to clean impactors

Gravimetric cassette and filter paper

A filter paper in the gravimetric cassette (also referred to as "gravimetric pump protection filter") is user-replaceable and is included in your kit. It is suggested to replace the filter paper when the flow rate is not maintained. The instrument will display a warning message when it needs replacing.

➢ **Replacing the filter paper in the gravimetric cassette**

1. Remove the cassette by opening the back door and gently remove the cassette from the housing.

2. Open the gravimetric cassette by twisting the two pieces apart.

3. Remove the filter paper and replace it with a new paper.

4. Put the cassette back together and insert it back into the housing.
   ☑ ***NOTE:*** *when installing the cassette, make sure the side labeled inlet is attached to optical engine. Also the filter paper should be on the bottom of the cassette.*

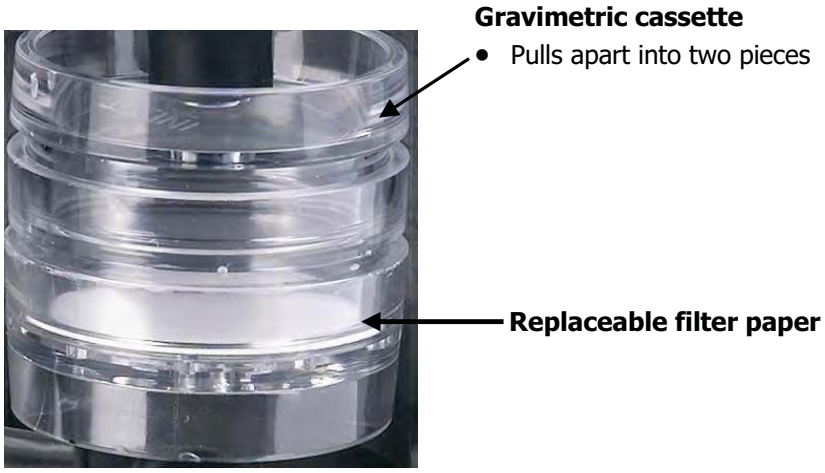


Figure 7-10: Gravimetric cassette and filter paper maintenance

APPENDIX

A

Specifications

Particulate Sensor

Method	Display Range	Display Resolution	Accuracy/ Repeatability
Photometer	0.000- 200.0 mg/m^3 (Non-condensing) 0 to 20,000 ug/m^3	0.001 1	+/-15% (Calibrated to Arizona road dust; ISO 12103-1, A2 Fine Test Dust)
Particulates	0.1 – 10 µm	N/A	*See note below

Particulate Sensor - General	
Size	0.1 µm to 10 µm* (*Note: the photometer can detect particles up to 100 µm; however, accuracy is reduced for sizes greater than 10 µm It may not be as accurate.)
Impactor- mechanical	Top-mounted, rotary impactor particulate filter
Impactor settings	PM2.5, PM4, PM10 or PM at 1.67 Liter/minute flow rate
Measures	Real-time aerosol/dust concentration using a 90º optical light scattering photometer to report total mass concentration (mg/m^3 or ug/m^3) of particulate matter

Gravimetric sampling	• Flow: ± 5%, after calibration
	• Back-pressure @ gravimetric cassette
	  • ≥ 5 kPa
	  • ≥ 20 inches of water @ 1.67 lpm

Dust correction factors	Up to 8 User-defined particulate correction factors. To correct for variation from "Arizona Road Dust".
Life expectancy/Warranty	5,000 hours (for the laser photo-meter)/1 year warranty

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Gas Detector (PID Sensor)

Method & Detector	Display Range	Display Resolution	Accuracy/ Repeatability
Low sensitivity PID	0.00 to 2,000 ppm; (Non- condensing)	0.01 ppm or mg/m^3	+/-5% / 2%; (relative Isobutylene) at cal value
High sensitivity PID • 10.6 electron-Volt Photo-Ionization Detector	0 – 50,000 ppb*; (Non-condensing) *0 – 20,000 ppb;hardware rev 3 & earlier(optional: upgradeable)	1 ppb or ug/m^3	+/-5% / 2%; (relative Isobutylene) at cal value
Life expectancy/Warranty	2,000 hours in clean air environment (replaceable bulb and grid)/ 1 year warranty		

Carbon Dioxide Sensor

Method & Detector	Display Range	Display Resolution	Accuracy/ Repeatability
CO_2 sensor • **NDIR (non-dispersive infrared)**	0 to 20,000 ppm; auto-ranging (Non- condensing)	1 ppm	+/-50 ppm between 0 – 2,500; repeatability is +/-2%

Temperature Influence	additional +/-0.2%
Settling time	90% of change in <90 seconds
Life expectancy/Warranty	5 years/ 1 year warranty

Relative Humidity Sensor

Method & Detector	Display Range	Display Resolution	Accuracy/ Repeatability
RH sensor • **Capacitive**	0.0 to 100%	0.1	+/- **5**% RH signal between 10 – 90%

Temperature Influence	0.1%
Settling time	90% of change in 15 seconds
Life expectancy/Warranty	2 years/ 1 year warranty

Temperature Sensor

Method & Detector	Display Range	Display Resolution	Accuracy/ Repeatability
Temp sensor • **Junction Diode**	• 0.0 ºC to 60.0 ºC • 14.0º F to 140.0º F	0.1 0.1	+/- 1.1 ºC (+/- 2 ºF) +/- 2ºF
Life expectancy/Warranty	2 years/ 1 year warranty		

Toxic Gas Sensors

Gas Type	Display Range	Display Resolution	Accuracy/ Repeatability	Life expectancy/ warranty
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0 - 1000 ppm	1 ppm	5%/ 2% of signal	2 years/ 2 years
Chlorine (CL_2)	0.0 - 20 ppm	0.1 ppm	5%/ 2% of signal	2 years/1 year
Ethylene Oxide (EtO)	0.0 - 20 ppm	0.1 ppm	5%/ 2% of signal	2 years/1 year
Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN)	0 - 50 ppm	0.1 ppm	5%/ 2% of signal	2 years/1 year
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	0 - 500 ppm	1 ppm	5%/ 2% of signal	2 years/1 year
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	0.0 - 50 ppm	0.1 ppm	5%/ 2% of signal	2 years/1 year
Nitric Oxide (NO)	Oy	0.1 ppm	5%/ 2% of signal	2 years/1 year
Oxygen (O_2)	0.0 - 30 %	0.1 %	5%/ 2% of signal	2 years/ 2 years
Ozone (O_3)	0 – 1.0 ppm	0.01 ppm	5%/ 2% of signal	18 months/12 months (sensitivity drift 10% over 6 years)
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.0 – 50 ppm	0.1 ppm	5%/ 2% of signal	2 years/1 year

Air Velocity Accessory (Optional – AirProbe 10)

Method & Detector	Display Range	Display Resolution	Accuracy/ Repeatability
Omni-directional heated thermistor windprobe	0.0 – 20.0 m/s 0 - 3940.0 ft/min	0.1 1	+/- (0.12 m/s + 4.5 %)* +/- (23.6 ft/min + 4.5 %)* *of measurement value

Battery life	6 - 8 hours for fully charged NiMH battery
Charge time	9 hours
Life expectancy/Warranty	1 year/ 5 years

Displayed Data

Measurements	Level, Minimum, Maximum, Average, Short-Term Exposure Level (STEL), Time Weighted Average (TWA)
Real-time measurements	Once per second display update rate
Time history data logging intervals	1, 5, 15, 30 seconds, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30 and 60 minutes
Trend graphing intervals for all parameters	1.5, 3, 15 minutes, 1.5, 3, 8, 12 and 24 hours
Status indicators	Battery, Run, Pause, Stop, Overload and UnderRange

Electrical characteristics

Battery life	Approximately **8+** hours of continuous operation at normal operation under reference to environmental conditions when full capacity batteries are installed.
Battery pack	Rechargeable Lithium-Ion
External DC power input	10 to 16 Volt Power Inlet (Nominal 12VDC) 1.5A
Power adapter	Universal AC adapter 100 to 240 VAC; 50-60 Hz
Memory capacity	2MB – over 24 hours at 15 second logging interval

Environmental effects

The typical time interval needed to stabilize after changes in environmental conditions is 5 minutes for each 10º C change.

Operating Conditions	**Temperature:** 0 ºC to + 50 ºC (32 ºF to 122 ºF)
	Pressure Range: 65 KPa to 108 kPa
	Relative Humidity Range: 10% to 90%, Non-Condensing
Storage Conditions	**Temperature:** -20 ºC to + 60 ºC (-4 ºF to + 140 ºF)
	Relative Humidity Range: 0 to 95%, Non-Condensing
	Battery: Insure battery is re-charged every 6 months during long-term storage.

Physical characteristics

Size and weight	19 cm x 19 cm x 7 cm (7.5″ x 7.5″ x 2.75″)
Weight	1.3 Kg (2.9 lb)
Housing	Static dissipative ABS-Polycarbonate
Display size	128 x 64 pixel display that measures 6 cm x 4.8 cm (2.4″ x 1.9″)
Backlighting	Manual setting
Keys	Five keys have dedicated control functions, another five are primarily used for selection and navigation, and another four provide variable functions when they are defined in the display (softkeys). Audible (beep) feedback

Measurements units

Particulates	mg/m^3
Carbon Dioxide	ppm
Relative Humidity	%
Temperature	ºC or ºF
Toxic Gas	ppm (Option) (Using one of Quest's toxic sensors indicated in "Toxic Sensors")
VOC's	ppm or ppb (Options) (Using PID – 10.6eV Photo Ionization Detector)
Air Velocity	m/s or m/ft (Options) (Using external air probe accessory)

Operating Modes

Live-view screen	Pause/Stop modes and Time History Review screen Pause/Stop modes
Logging screen	Run mode and Time History Review screen Run mode
Settings	Stop mode
Calibration	Stop mode
Power/Charging	Off mode
Charging	Charging status screen

Time Constants

1 second display update rate with 1 to 30 seconds time constants. (Specifications made at 15 seconds time constant.)

Special functions

Auto-Run	Programmable via the EVM setup screen or in QSP-II
Security	Securing or locking run mode and/or setup via the EVM setup screen or in QSP-II
Software	User friendly compatible QuestSuite© Professional II software available for advanced analysis with charts and graphs and reporting options
Sensors	Auto-detectable when inserted at powered-off mode and then powered on
Languages include	English, Spanish, German, French, Italian, and Portuguese
Certified	CE Mark and RoHS compliance
Patents	Pending

Estimated logged run times

Standard EVM-7 (Memory and logged time)					
(Logging the following Sensors: Dust, Temp, Humidity, CO2, Toxic, PID, Dew Pt)					
Run Time (Hours)					
Logging Rate	**Number of Measurements Logged**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1 seconds	31.0	15.5	10.3	7.7	6.2
5 seconds	154.9	77.5	51.6	38.7	31.0
15 seconds	464.8	232.4	154.9	116.2	93.0
30 seconds	929.6	464.8	309.9	232.4	185.9
1 minute	1859.2	929.6	619.7	464.8	371.8
5 minutes	9296.1	4648.0	3098.7	2324.0	1859.2
10 minutes	18592.1	9296.1	6197.4	4648.0	3718.4
15 minutes	27888.2	13944.1	9296.1	6972.1	5577.6
30 minutes	55776.4	27888.2	18592.1	13944.1	11155.3
1 hour	111552.8	55776.4	37184.3	27888.2	22310.6

Standard EVM-7 (continued)					
Run Time (Days)					
Logging Rate	**Number of Measurements Logged**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1 seconds	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
5 seconds	6.5	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.3
15 seconds	19.4	9.7	6.5	4.8	3.9
30 seconds	38.7	19.4	12.9	9.7	7.7
1 minute	77.5	38.7	25.8	19.4	15.5
5 minutes	387.3	193.7	129.1	96.8	77.5
10 minutes	774.7	387.3	258.2	193.7	154.9
15 minutes	1162.0	581.0	387.3	290.5	232.4
30 minutes	2324.0	1162.0	774.7	581.0	464.8
1 hour	4648.0	2324.0	1549.3	1162.0	929.6
Run Time (Years)					
Logging Rate	**Number of Measurements Logged**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1 seconds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 seconds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 seconds	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30 seconds	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
1 minute	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
5 minutes	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
10 minutes	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
15 minutes	3.2	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6
30 minutes	6.4	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.3
1 hour	12.7	6.4	4.2	3.2	2.5

Standard EVM-4 (Memory and logged time)					
(Logging the following Sensors: Temp, Humidity, CO2, Toxic, Dew Pt)					
Run Time (Hours)					
Logging Rate	**Number of Measurements Logged**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1 seconds	49.6	24.8	16.5	12.4	9.9
5 seconds	247.9	123.9	82.6	62.0	49.6
15 seconds	743.7	371.8	247.9	185.9	148.7
30 seconds	1487.4	743.7	495.8	371.8	297.5
1 minute	2974.7	1487.4	991.6	743.7	594.9
5 minutes	14873.7	7436.9	4957.9	3718.4	2974.7
10 minutes	29747.4	14873.7	9915.8	7436.9	5949.5
15 minutes	44621.1	22310.6	14873.7	11155.3	8924.2
30 minutes	89242.2	44621.1	29747.4	22310.6	17848.4
1 hour	178484.5	89242.2	59494.8	44621.1	35696.9
Run Time (Days)					
Logging Rate	**Number of Measurements Logged**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1 seconds	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
5 seconds	10.3	5.2	3.4	2.6	2.1
15 seconds	31.0	15.5	10.3	7.7	6.2
30 seconds	62.0	31.0	20.7	15.5	12.4
1 minute	123.9	62.0	41.3	31.0	24.8
5 minutes	619.7	309.9	206.6	154.9	123.9
10 minutes	1239.5	619.7	413.2	309.9	247.9
15 minutes	1859.2	929.6	619.7	464.8	371.8
30 minutes	3718.4	1859.2	1239.5	929.6	743.7
1 hour	7436.9	3718.4	2479.0	1859.2	1487.4
Run Time (Years)					
Logging Rate	**Number of Measurements Logged**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1 seconds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 seconds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 seconds	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30 seconds	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
1 minute	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 minutes	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
10 minutes	3.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.7
15 minutes	5.1	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.0
30 minutes	10.2	5.1	3.4	2.5	2.0
1 hour	20.4	10.2	6.8	5.1	4.1

Standard EVM-3 (Memory and logged time)					
(Logging the following Sensors: Dust, Temp, Humidity, Dew Pt)					
Run Time (Hours)					
Logging Rate	**Number of Measurements Logged**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1 seconds	49.6	24.8	16.5	12.4	9.9
5 seconds	247.9	123.9	82.6	62.0	49.6
15 seconds	743.7	371.8	247.9	185.9	148.7
30 seconds	1487.4	743.7	495.8	371.8	297.5
1 minute	2974.7	1487.4	991.6	743.7	594.9
5 minutes	14873.7	7436.9	4957.9	3718.4	2974.7
10 minutes	29747.4	14873.7	9915.8	7436.9	5949.5
15 minutes	44621.1	22310.6	14873.7	11155.3	8924.2
30 minutes	89242.2	44621.1	29747.4	22310.6	17848.4
1 hour	178484.5	89242.2	59494.8	44621.1	35696.9
Run Time (Days)					
Logging Rate	**Number of Measurements Logged**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1 seconds	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
5 seconds	10.3	5.2	3.4	2.6	2.1
15 seconds	31.0	15.5	10.3	7.7	6.2
30 seconds	62.0	31.0	20.7	15.5	12.4
1 minute	123.9	62.0	41.3	31.0	24.8
5 minutes	619.7	309.9	206.6	154.9	123.9
10 minutes	1239.5	619.7	413.2	309.9	247.9
15 minutes	1859.2	929.6	619.7	464.8	371.8
30 minutes	3718.4	1859.2	1239.5	929.6	743.7
1 hour	7436.9	3718.4	2479.0	1859.2	1487.4
Run Time (Years)					
Logging Rate	**Number of Measurements Logged**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1 seconds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 seconds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 seconds	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30 seconds	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
1 minute	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 minutes	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
10 minutes	3.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.7
15 minutes	5.1	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.0
30 minutes	10.2	5.1	3.4	2.5	2.0
1 hour	20.4	10.2	6.8	5.1	4.1

Replacement and optional parts

**All accessories subject to change

Base Unit Parts & Numbers	Description
074-718	EVM Carry Case, with foam and labels
074-300	EVM Owner's manual
053-263	12 VDC Universal input power supply
053-575	USB cable

Particulate Parts & Numbers	Description
100-456	Silicone dielectric grease for impactors
074-080	PID PPM cleaning kit
074-076-5	5-pack of 37mm gravimetric cassettes (for pump protection) includes one standard filter
074-090	10-pack of pump protection filters (for 37mm gravimetric cassette)
074-720	Dust zero calibration filter assembly

Toxic Parts & Numbers	Description
054-875	Carbon monoxide smart sensor
054-881	Chlorine smart sensor
054-722	Ethylene oxide smart sensor
054-886	Hydrogen cyanide smart sensor
054-874	Hydrogen sulfide smart sensor
074-102	Ozone sensor
054-873	Oxygen smart sensor
054-877	Nitric oxide smart sensor
054-880	Nitrogen dioxide smart sensor
054-878	Sulphur dioxide smart sensor
074-726	Toxic calibration adapter

PID Parts & Numbers	Description
074-713	PID PPM smart sensor (includes pellet removal tool)
074-080	PID PPM cleaning kit
074-081	PID PPM replacement lamp
074-082	PID PPM replacement electrode (grid) pellet
074-097	PID PPB smart sensor
074-098	PID PPB replacement lamp
100-460	10 PPM isobutylene cal gas
100-459	Ultra zero grade air cal gas
074-104	PID PPB replacement pellet (grid)

CO_2 Parts & Numbers	Description
074-712	CO_2 Smart sensor
054-972	1.0 LPM regulator with 2' (0.050" ID) inert tubing

Options Parts & Numbers	Description
054-899	Dummy sensor (used to seal the socket when no gas sensor is present)
053-870	12 VDC car charger adapter
AirProbe-10-120	Air-Probe 10 kit includes 120V charger, adapter cable and mounting bracket.
AirProbe-10-220	Air-Probe 10 kit includes 220V charger, adapter cable and mounting bracket.
074-083	Air-Probe adapter cable (included with each air probe option)

Quest Service

Contacting Quest Technologies

Should your Quest Technologies equipment need to be returned for repair or for recalibration, please contact the service department at the following number or access the online form via the website.

- **Service Department:** 1 (800) 245-0779. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. United States Central.
  - Contact Quest via e-mail at quest.mail@mmm.com.
  - **Fax:** +1 262/567-4047
    - ✓ Request a **Return Authorization number**.
- **Internet:** www.quest-technologies.com

If you have questions about the calibrator's operation, please contact Quest Technologies and ask for Technical Support.

- **Telephone:** +1 262/567-9157 or 800-245-0779 within the USA

International customers

Contact your local, factory-authorized distributor from whom the product was purchased. You can obtain the name and contact information of your local factory-authorized distributor from Quest by using the e-mail, telephone, or fax information given under "Contacting Quest Technologies" above.

Warranty

Quest Technologies warrants our instruments to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for one year under normal conditions of use and service. For United States customers, we will replace or repair (our option) defective instruments at no charge, excluding batteries, abuse, misuse, alterations, physical damage, or instruments previously repaired by other than Quest Technologies. Microphones, sensors, printers, and chart recorders may have shorter or longer warranty periods. This warranty states our total obligation in place of any other warranties expresses or implied. Our warranty does not include any liability or obligation directly resulting from any defective instrument or product or any associated damages, injuries, or property loss, including loss of use or measurement data.

For warranty outside the United States, a minimum of one year warranty, applies subject to the same limitation and exceptions as above with service provided or arranged through the authorized Quest distributor or our Quest European Service Laboratory. Foreign purchases should contact the local Quest authorized sales agent for details.

APPENDIX

B

Glossary of Terms

ACGIH
The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists organization in the United States.

Air monitoring
Sampling for pollutants in the air using a variety of means such as sorbent tubes, bags, filters and sampling conventions.

Air pollutant
Any substance in air that could, in high enough concentration, harm man, other animals, vegetation, or material. Pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial composition of airborne matter capable of being airborne. They may be in the form of solid particles, liquid droplets, gases, or in combination.

Air pollution
Air pollution are chemicals present in the atmosphere which are normally not a part of the atmosphere. Basically, air pollution is air that is contaminated, interferes with human health or welfare, or harms the environment. Some examples include dust, smoke, and a variety of toxic gases such as carbon monoxide.

Air quality monitoring
Sampling, measurement/analysis of airborne pollutants.

Air quality standards
The level of pollutants prescribed by regulations that are not to be exceeded during a given time in a defined area.

Airborne particulates
Total suspended particulate matter found in the atmosphere as solid particles or liquid droplets. Chemical composition of particulates varies widely, depending on location and time of year. Airborne particulates include: windblown dust, emissions from industrial processes, smoke from the burning of wood and coal, and motor vehicle or non-road engine exhausts.

ASHRAE
The American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers in the United States.

Bump Test
A functional test of the sensors installed in the gas monitor. Calibration gas is used for a bump test.

Calculating particulate matter
The worker exposure assessment, on the EVM, is based on a gravimetric analysis with filter samples drawn over a period time. If acute effects exist from personal inhalable dust, the sampling analysis allows for short term analysis (STEL).

Ceiling
This is the maximum allowable concentration of a chemical that an employee may be exposed to. It must never be exceeded, even for an instant.

Confined Space **(see also "Permit Required Confined Space")**
A "Confined Space" has 3 components:

- **a.** It is large enough to enter & perform work
- **b.** It has limited means for entry & exit
- **c.** It is not designed for continuous occupancy

Dew Point
The dew point measurement is the absolute measurement of the amount of water vapor in the air (indicating how much humidity is in the air). It is also defined by Wikipedia as, "the temperature to which a given parcel of air must be cooled, at constant barometric pressure, for water vapor to condense into water. The condensed water is called dew. The dew point is also referred to as the saturation point".

Drift
Is a percentage of signal loss of a gas sensor per month.

Correction Override Factor
This is the correction override factor that is applied during your run or after a run for particulate measurements or PID (VOCs) measurements. In QSP-II, an override factor can be applied after a run via the Correction Override icon. (Please see Optional Correction Override on page 124 for operational details.) The applied dust override is displayed in the General Data Panel (if selected under the sensor data list).

Dust Override Profile
When setting up the Dust profile in QSP-II, there is an active profile field. The Dust Override profile field corresponds with the active (or applied) dust profile.

Dummy Sensor
This is required to cover a sensor socket when no sensor is present to maintain unit to environment sealing capability.

Engulfment
This is the surrounding of a person by finely divided solids or a liquid. A worker in a storage tank filled with sawdust, for example, could fall into an air pocket, be completely surrounded by sawdust, and suffocate to death.

Dust monitoring
Dust is typically known as a type of particulate matter or an aerosol with a miniscule diameter of 0.1 µm upwards.

Filtered CO sensor vs. Unfiltered
There is a high cross-sensitivity between CO and H_2S. A filtered CO sensor lessens the sensitivity of the sensor to H_2S.

Fire Triangle
A term for the three components required to start a fire: fuel, oxygen, and ignition.

Gravimetric analysis
Describes an analytical chemistry methodology for determining the quantitative mass of a solid. The EVM collects particulates in an internal gravimetric sample holder that are filtered, collected, and weighed to determine the severity of the worker exposure.

Hazardous Atmosphere
Means an atmosphere presenting a potential for death, disablement, injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes:

a. A flammable gas, vapor or mist in excess of 10% of its' lower explosive limit (LEL).

b. An oxygen deficient atmosphere containing less than 19.5% oxygen by volume or an oxygen enriched atmosphere containing more than 23.5% oxygen by volume.

c. Airborne combustible dust at a concentration that meets or exceeds its LEL (airborne combustible dust which obscures vision at five feet or less).

d. An atmospheric concentration of any substance for which a dose or a permissible exposure limit is published in Subpart G, *Occupational Health and Environmental Control*, or in subpart Z, *Toxic and Hazardous Substances,* which could result in an employee exposure in excess of its dose or permissible exposure limit, and that could cause death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue, injury or acute illness.

e. Any other atmospheric condition that is immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).

IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health)
Any condition that poses an immediate or delayed threat to life, or that would cause irreversible adverse health effects or that would interfere with an individual's ability to escape unaided from a confined space.

Lockout-Tagout

Placing locks or tags on the energy-isolating device (e.g. breaker boxes, control switches, valves, etc.) to prevent the unauthorized re-energization of the device or circuit while work is being performed by personnel. Tags shall indicate that the energy-isolated device must not be operated until the tag is removed by the individual(s) that installed the tag.

Material Safety Data Sheet, published for every chemical or substance that may be hazardous; if an exposure limit has been published for a substance being discussed in an MSDS, that limit, such as TWA or PEL, is required to be included in the MSDS publication. Ref: 29 CFR 1910.1200 (g)(2)(i)(C)(2) and (g)(2)(vi). TWA's and PEL's are not available for most chemicals. There are simply too many chemicals, many of which have not gone through the rigorous scientific study and peer review required. The absence of an exposure limit for a substance should not be used to assume that a substance is not hazardous.

Measurement parameters

The following measurements are displayed on the instrument and in the Logged data table/chart in QSP-II.

- **Average**
  The measurement value over the time interval (or logging interval)

- **Level**
  The instantaneous measurement at a specific point in time.

- **Minimum**
  The minimum measurement over the time interval (or logging interval).

- **Maximum**
  The maximum measurement over the time interval (or logging interval).

- **STEL (Short term Exposure Limit)**
  The maximum concentration above the time-weighted average that employees can be exposed to over a specific time period (usually 15 minutes) no more than four (4) times per day. (See PEL for more information.)

- **TWA**
  Most permissible exposure limits are based upon an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA). The air concentration may sometimes go above the TWA value, as long as the 8-hour average stays below. (See PEL for more information.)

MSHA

The Mine Safety and Health Administration in the USA.

NIOSH

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Hygiene in the United States. An organization dedicated to investigating the harmful effects of varied industrial hazards on the working population and promulgating regulations to control their harmful effects.

OSHA

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the United States. A division of the Department of Labor charged with dealing with the health and welfare of the working population that issues guidelines and legislation to control the hazards at work.

Particulate matter (PM)

Particulate matter, [also referred to as total suspended particles (TSP)] consists of tiny inhalable dust which can be man made or natural. A wide range of particulates include the following pollutants: road dust, the burning of fossil fuel, diesel soot, environmental fires (forest or grassland), power plants, and wood smoke. These particles are a mixture of visible and microscopic solid particles and tiny liquid droplets referred to as aerosols.

- **Thoracic dust:** PM10 is the fraction of PM containing particles that are small enough to pass the PM10 impactor (10mm)
- **Respirable dust:** The cut-points for respirable dust are: PM4 (4 microns), PM2.5 (2.5 microns)

Peak
The highest level of toxic gas or oxygen reached while the unit is on.

PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)
Permissible exposure limit. PEL's are a regulatory limitation to exposure used to specify the allowable exposure to a substance in the workplace and assume that the exposure takes place over an 8-hour shift in a 40-hour work week. Note that there are more stringent exposure limits for higher levels of exposure that may occur over a shorter time interval.

There are three types of PELs:

- **TWA**
  Most permissible exposure limits are based upon an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA). The air concentration may sometimes go above the TWA value, as long as the 8-hour average stays below. ***(NOTE:*** *This measurement is not applicable with temperature. relative humidity, or air velocity sensors.)*

- **Ceiling Limit**
  The maximum allowable concentration of a chemical that an employee may be exposed to. It must never be exceeded, even for an instant.

- **STEL**
  The Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is the maximum concentration above the time-weighted average that employees can be exposed to over a specific time period (usually 15 minutes) no more than four (4) times per day. This stands for Short Term Exposure Limit and is the maximum average concentration of a toxic gas to which an unprotected worker may be exposed over any fifteen-minute interval during a work period. The EVM calculates the STEL by compiling fifteen one-minute averages, and updates that average each minute after the initial fifteen-minute exposure. If the STEL is reached or exceeded, the alarm activates, and the STEL enunciator turns on.

  Different regulatory agencies have different acronyms for PELs: NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) uses REL (Recommended Exposure Limit), and ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) uses TLV (Threshold Limit Value).
  (NOTE: *This measurement is not applicable with temperature. relative humidity, or air velocity sensors.)*

Photodiode
A type of photodetector that is able to convert light source into either current or voltage. With the EVM, it is used to measure the amount of light scattered from a particle cloud.

ppm/ppb
Parts per million (or parts per billion) of concentration of the gas of interest in air. For example, 1 ppm signifies one part of gas to 1 million parts of air.

REL (Recommended Exposure Limit)
Exposure limits set by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

Relative Humidity
The relative humidity of an air-water mixture is defined as the ratio of the partial pressure of water vapor in the mixture to the saturated vapor pressure of water at a prescribed temperature. This can be calculated by dividing the temperature and dew point readings and multiplying by 100%.

Relative Sensitivity
Toxic and LEL sensors are calibrated to detect a specific gas. However there may be some cross-sensitivity of the sensor to other toxics or combustibles.

TIME
Point in time when the maximum exposure will occur from the beginning of any 8-hour period

TLV
Threshold limit value: the level of exposure that a worker can experience in the workplace without an unreasonable risk of disease or injury. These are not estimates of "level of risk" for different exposure levels nor do they address the different means by which a person may be exposed to a substance. TLV's are specified by ACGIH, the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists. TLV's are guidelines prepared by ACGIH and are solely concerned with health risk. They do not address economic considerations. TLV's are not regulatory but rather are advisory. (See PEL and TWA which are specified by OSHA).

VOC (Volatile Organic Compound)
A type of air pollution that is a carbon-containing chemical, which is typically vaporized at ambient temperatures. Some examples of VOC's include: biological agents (mold, dust, mites…etc.), carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, second hand tobacco smoke. On the EVM, VOC's are measured in air by using the Photoionization detection (PID) sensor.

Appendix C

PID sensor and correction factors tables

The following chart details approximate correction factors (or response factors) for specific concentrations of VOCs.

It is recommended, for best test results, to calibrate the PID sensor with the relevant VOC you intend to measure. If this is not possible, the factors listed in the table, provided by Ion Science, can be used when calibrating the PID sensor. ***NOTE: these are approximate values; so, for best accuracy you should calibrate with the relevant VOC.*** (Please refer to Ion Science for details on linear range accuracy and table explanation.)

- **The table includes six columns:**

1. **Gas/ VOC:** The most common name for the VOC. If you cannot find the name of your VOC of concern, then please refer to Ion Science's website.
2. Formula: To further assist in identifying the VOC, this also is helpful in identifying its molecular weight, from which ppm measurements can be converted to say, mg/m^3 measurements.
3. **Response Factor:** (RF) also known as **correction factor**. Multiply the output response from the cell by the RF to provide a normalized scale of VOC concentration.
4. **Relative sensitivity**: (%) This is the inverse of the correction factor, specifying the percent response of the VOC, relative to isobutylene. If less than 100%, then the VOC is less responsive than isobutylene; if the relative sensitivity is greater than 100%, then the VOC is more responsive than isobutylene. Relative sensitivity (%) is specified the same way as cross-sensitivity for toxic gas sensors.
5. **Typical Minimum Detection Level (MDL) or Minimum Detectable Quantity (MDQ):** Typical lowest concentration that can be detected. The Mini PID HI has greater sensitivity than the Mini PID LO, so MDL's for the Mini PID HI are much lower. The RF is measured in dry air; high humidity will reduce this factor by 10% to 20%, so the RF should be increased in high humidity's.

Attention: In the table below, a Correction factor listed as "NR" indicates no response since not all VOCs or gases can be measured with a PID sensor.

NOTE: The "Typical minimum detection level" is listed in parts per billion in the table below. The EVM calculates VOCs in parts per million or parts per billion.

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Acetaldehyde	C_2H_4O	4.9	21	480
Acetic Acid	$C_2H_4O_2$	36	3	3615
Acetic Anhydride	$C_4H_6O_3$	4.0	25	400
Acetone	C_3H_6O	0.7	140	70
Acetonitrile	CH_3CN	NR		
Acetylene	C_2H_2	NR		
Acrolein	C_3H_4O	4.0	25	400
Acrylic Acid	C3H4O2	2.7	36	275
Acrylonitrile	C3H3N	ZR		
Allyl alcohol	C3H6O	2.1	48	200
Allyl chloride	C3H5Cl	4.5	22	450
Ammonia	H3N	8.5	12	850
Amyl acetate, n-	C7H14O2	1.8	56	180
Amyl alcohol	C5H12O	3.2	31	320
Aniline	C6H7N	0.5	200	50
Anisole	C7H8O	0.5	211	50
Arsine	AsH3	2.5	40	250
Asphalt, petroleum fumes		1.0	100	100
Benzaldehyde	C7H6O	0.9	117	85
Benzene	C6H6	0.5	200	50
Benzenethiol	C6H5SH	0.7	143	70
Benzonitrile	C7H5N	0.7	141	70
Benzyl alcohol	C7H8O	1.3	80	125
Benzyl chloride	C7H7Cl	0.6	182	55

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Benzyl formate	C8H8O2	0.8	130	77
Biphenyl	C12H10	0.4	250	40
Boron trifluoride	BF3	NR		
Bromine	Br2	20	5	2000
Bromine pentafluoride	BrF5	NR		
Bromobenzene	C6H5Br	0.7	143	70
Bromochloromethane	CH2ClBr	NR		
Bromoethane	C2H5Br	5.0	20	500
Bromoethyl methyl ether	C3H7OBr	2.5	40	250
Bromoform	CHBr3	2.8	36	280
Bromopropane	C3H7Br	1.3	77	130
Bromotrifluoromethane	CF3Br	NR		
Bromoform	CHBr3	2.8	36	280
Bromopropane, 1-	C3H7Br			
Bromotrifluoromethane	CF3Br	NR		
Butadiene	C4H6	0.8	120	80
Butadiene diepoxide	C4H6O2	4.0	25	400
Butane, n-	C4H10	46	2	4600
Butanol	C4H10O	4.0	25	400
Buten-3-ol, 1-	C4H8O	1.2	87	115
Butene, 1-	C4H8	1.3	77	130
Butoxyethanol, 2-	C6H14O2	1.1	91	110
Butyl acetate, n-	C6H12O2	2.4	41	240
Butyl acrylate, n-	C7H12O2	1.5	67	150
Butyl lactate	C7H14O3	2.5	40	250
Butyl mercaptan	C4H10S	0.5	185	50
Butylamine, 2-	C4H11N	0.9	111	90
Butylamine, n-	C4H11N	1.0	100	100
Camphene	C10H16	0.5	222	45
Carbon dioxide	CO2	ZR	-	-
Carbon disulfide	CS2	1.4	71	140
Carbon monoxide	CO	NR	-	-
Carbon tetrabromide	CBr4	3.0	33	300
Carbon tetrachloride	CCl4	NR	-	-
Carbonyl sulphide	COS	NR	-	-
Carvone, R-	C10H14O	C10H140	100	100
Chlorine	Cl2	NR	-	-
Chlorine dioxide	ClO2	1.0	100	100
Chlorine trifluoride	ClF3	NR	-	-
Chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	C2HClF4	NR	-	-
Chloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane, 2-	C2H2ClF3	NR		

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Dibromochloromethane	CHBr2Cl	10.0	10	1000
Dibromodifluoromethane	CF2Br2 ZR	NR	-	-
Dibromoethane 1,2-	C2H4Br2	2.0	50	200
Dibromotetrafluoroethane, 1,2-	C2F4Br2	NR	-	-
Dibutyl hydrogen phosphate	HC8H18 PO4	4.0	25	400
Dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane, 2,2-	C2HCl2F3	NR	-	-
Dichloro-1,1-difluoroethane, 1,2-	C2H2Cl2F2	NR	-	-
Dichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, 1,2-	C2HCl2F3	NR	-	-
Dichloro-1,2-difluoroethane, 1,2-	C2H2Cl2F2	NR	-	-
Dichloro-1-fluoroethane, 1,1-	C2H3Cl2F	NR	-	-
Dichloro-1-fluoroethane, 1,1-	C2H3Cl2F	NR	-	-
Dichloro-1-fluoroethane, 1,2-	C2H3Cl2F	NR	-	-
Dichloro-1-propene	C3H4Cl2	1.4	70	140
Dichloro-2,2,-difluoroethane, 1,1-	C2H2Cl2F2	NR	-	-
Dichloroacetylene	C2Cl2	5.0	20	500
Dichlorobenzene o-	C6H4Cl2	0.5	200	50
Dichlorodifluoromethane	CCl2F2	NR	-	-
Dichloroethane 1,2-	C2H4Cl2	NR	-	-
Dichloroethane, 1,1-	C2H2Cl2	NR	-	-
Dichloroethene, 1,1-	C2H2Cl2	1.0	105	100
Dichloroethene, cis-1,2-	C2H2Cl2	0.8	125	80
Dichloroethene, trans-1,2-	C2H2Cl2	0.7	143	70
Dichloroethylene 1,2-	C2H2Cl2	0.8	133	75
Difluoromethane	CH2F2	NR	-	-
Dihydrogen selenide	H2Se	1.0	100	100
Dihydroxybenzene, 1,2	C6H6O2	1.0	100	100
Diisobutylene	C8H16	0.6	156	60
Diisopropyl ether	C6H14O	0.7	150	70
Diisopropylamine	C6H15N	0.7	140	70
Diketene	C4H4O2	2.2	45	220

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Dimethoxymethane	C3H8O2	1.4	71	140
Dimethyl cyclohexane, 1,2-	C8H16	1.1	95	105
Dimethyl disulphide	C2H6S2	0.2	435	23
Dimethyl ether	C2H6O	1.3	80	130
Dimethyl phthalate	C10H10O4	1.0	100	100
Dimethyl sulphate	C2H6O4S	NR	-	-
Dimethyl sulphide	C2H6S	0.5	200	50
Dimethylacetamide N,N-	C4H9NO	1.3	75	130
Dimethylamine	C2H7N	1.4	70	140
Dimethylaminoethanol	C4H11NO	1.5	70	150
Dimethylaniline,NN-	C8H11N	0.6	167	60
Dimethylbutyl acetate	C8H16O2	1.6	60	160
Dimethylethylamine, NN-	C4H11N	0.8	125	80
Dimethylformamide	C3H7NO	0.9	110	90
Dimethylheptan-4-one, 2,6-	C9H18O	0.8	125	80
Dimethylhydrazine, 1,1-	C2H8N2	1.0	100	100
Dinitrobenzene, m-	C6H4N2O4	3.0	33	300
Dinitrobenzene, o-	C6H4N2O4	NR	-	-
Dinitrobenzene, p-	C6H4N2O4	5.0	20	500
Dinonyl phthalate	C26H42O4	1.0	100	100
Dioxane 1,2-	C4H8O2	1.5	67	150
Dioxane 1,4-	C4H8O2	1.5	67	150
Dipentene	C10H16	0.9	110	90
Diphenyl ether	C12H10O	0.8	125	80
Disulphur decafluoride	S2F10	NR	-	-
Disulphur dichloride	S2Cl2	3.0	33	300
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol	C11H16O	1.0	100	100
Divinylbenzene	C10H10	0.4	250	40
Dodecanol	C12H26O	0.9	110	90
Enflurane	C4H2F5ClO	NR	-	-
Epichlorohydrin	C3H5ClO	8.0	15	800
Epoxypropyl isopropyl ether, 2,3-	C6H12O2	1.1	90	110
Ethane	C2H6	NR	-	-
Ethanol	C2H6O	8.7	10	870
Ethanolamine	C2H7NO	3.0	33	300
Ethoxy-2-propanol, 1-	C5H10O2	2.0	50	200
Ethoxyethanol, 2-	C4H10O2	29.8	3	3000
Ethoxyethyl acetate, 2-	C6H12O3	3.0	33	300
Ethyl (S)-(-)-lactate	C5H10O3	3.0	33	300
Ethyl acetate	C4H8O2	3.6	28	360
Ethyl acrylate	C5H8O2	2.0	50	200
Ethyl amine	C2H7N	1.0	100	100

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Ethyl benzene	C8H10	0.5	185	50
Ethyl butyrate	C6H12O2	1.0	105	100
Ethyl chloroformate	C3H5O2Cl	80	1	8300
Ethyl cyanoacrylate	C6H7O2N	1.5	67	150
Ethyl decanoate	C12H24O2	1.8	56	180
Ethyl formate	C3H6O2	30	3	3000
Ethyl hexanoate	C8H16O2	2.6	38	260
Ethyl hexanol, 2	C8H18O	1.5	67	150
Ethyl hexyl acrylate, 2-	C11H20O2	1.0	100	100
Ethyl mercaptan	C2H6S	0.7	145	70
Ethyl octanoate	C10H20O2	2.3	40	230
Ethylene	C2H4	8.0	13	800
Ethylene dinitrate	C2H4O6N2	NR	-	-
Ethylene glycol	C2H6O2	20.0	5	2000
Ethylene oxide	C2H4O	15.0	7	1500
Ferrocene	C10H10Fe	0.8	125	80
Fluorine	F2	NR	-	-
Fluoroethane	C2H5F	NR	-	-
Fluoromethane	CH3F	NR	-	-
Formaldehyde	CH2O	NR	-	-
Formamide	CH3ON	2.0	50	200
Formic acid	CH2O2	NR	-	-
Furfural	C5H4O2	1.4	70	140
Furfuryl alcohol	C5H6O2	2.0	50	200
Gasoline vapors		1.1	95	105
Germane	GeH4	10.0	10	1000
Glutaraldehyde	C5H8O2	0.9	111	90
Halothane	CF3CHBrCl	NR	-	-
Helium	He	NR	-	-
Heptan-2-one	C7H14O	0.7	140	70
Heptan-3-one	C7H14O	0.8	133	75
Heptane n-	C7H16	2.1	50	200
Hexachloroethane	C2Cl6	NR	-	-
Hexafluoroethane	C2F6	NR	-	-
Hexamethyldisilazane, 1,1,1,3,3,3-.	C6H19NSi2	1.0	100	100
Hexamethyldisiloxane	C6H18OSi2	0.3	350	30
Hexan-2-one	C6H12O	0.8	125	80
Hexane n-	C6H14	4.2	25	420
Hexene, 1-	C6H12	0.9	110	90
Hydrazine	H4N2	3.0	33	300
Hydrazoic acid	HN3	NR	-	-

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Hydrogen	H2	NR	-	-
Hydrogen bromide	HBr	NR	-	-
Hydrogen chloride	HCl	NR	-	-
Hydrogen cyanide	HCN	NR	-	-
Hydrogen fluoride	HF	NR	-	-
Hydrogen peroxide	H2O2	4.0	25	400
Hydrogen sulfide	H2S	4.0	25	400
Hydroquinone	C6H6O2	0.8	125	80
Hydroxypropyl acrylate 2-	C6H10O3	1.5	67	150
Iminodi(ethylamine) 2,2-	C4H13N3	0.9	110	90
Iminodiethanol 2,2'-	C4H11NO2	1.6	60	160
Indene	C9H8	0.5	220	50
Iodine	0.2	667	1	15
Iodoform	CHI3	1.5	67	150
Iodomethane	CH3I	0.4	250	40
Isoamyl acetate	C7H14O2	1.6	8	160
Isobutane	C4H10	8.0	40	800
Isobutanol	C4H10O	3.5	30	350
Isobutyl acetate	C6H12O2	2.3	45	230
Isobutyl acrylate	C7H12O2	1.3	80	130
Isobutylene	C4H8	1.0	100	100
Isobutyraldehyde	C4H8O	1.2	80	120
Isodecanol	C10H22O	0.9	110	90
Isoflurane	C3H2ClF5O	NR	-	-
Isononanol	C9H20O	1.5	67	150
Isooctane	C8H18	1.1	90	100
Isooctanol	C8H18O	1.7	60	170
Isopentane	C5H12	6.0	20	600
Isophorone	C9H14O	0.8	133	75
Isoprene	C5H8	0.7	140	70
Isopropanol	C3H8O	4.4	20	440
Isopropyl acetate	C5H10O2	2.2	50	220
Isopropyl chloroformate	C4H7O2Cl	1.6	60	160
Jet Fuel JP-4		0.8	133	75
Jet Fuel JP-5		0.7	150	60
Jet Fuel JP-8		0.7	150	60
Kerosene		0.8	120	90
Ketene	C2H2O	3.0	33	300
Liquefied petroleum gas		NR	-	-
Maleic anhydride	C4H2O3	2.0	50	200
Mercaptoacetic acid	C2H4O2S	1.0	100	100
Mercury	Hg	NR	-	-

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Mercury alkyls		NR	-	-
Mesitylene	C9H12	0.3	300	30
Methacrylic acid	C4H6O2	2.3	40	230
Methacrylonitrile	C4H5N	5.0	20	500
Methane	CH4	NR	-	-
Methanol	CH4O	200	1	20000
Methoxyethanol, 2-	C3H8O2	2.7	40	270
Methoxyethoxyethanol, 2-	C5H12O3	1.4	70	140
Methoxymethylethoxy-2-propanol	C7H16O3	1.3	80	130
Methoxypropan-2-ol	C4H10O2	3.0	33	300
Methoxypropyl acetate	C6H12O3	1.2	80	120
Methyl acetate	C3H6O2	5.2	20	500
Methyl acrylate	C4H6O2	3.4	30	340
Methyl bromide	CH3Br	1.9	50	190
Methyl cyanoacrylate	C5H5O2N	5.0	20	500
Methyl ethyl ketone	C4H8O	0.8	130	80
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxides	C8H18O2	0.8	125	80
Methyl formate	C2H4O2	NR	-	-
Methyl isobutyl ketone	C6H12O	0.8	125	80
Methyl isocyanate	C2H3NO	NR	-	-
Methyl isothiocyanate	C2H3NS	0.6	167	60
Methyl mercaptan	CH4S	0.7	140	70
Methyl methacrylate	C5H8O2	1.6	60	160
Methyl propyl ketone	C5H10O	0.8	130	80
Methyl salicylate	C8H8O3	1.2	80	120
Methyl sulphide	C2H6S	0.5	200	50
Methyl t-butyl ether	C5H12O	0.8	125	80
Methyl-2-propen-1-ol, 2-	C4H8O	1.1	90	100
Methyl-2-pyrrolidinone, N-	C5H9NO	0.9	110	90
Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, 2-	C7H6N2O5	3.0	33	300
Methyl-5-hepten-2-one, 6-	C8H14O	0.8	125	80
Methylamine	CH5N	1.4	70	140
Methylbutan-1-ol, 3-	C5H12O	3.4	30	340
Methylcyclohexane	C7H14	1.1	90	110
Methylcyclohexanol, 4-	C7H14O	2.4	40	240
Methylcyclohexanone 2-	C7H12O	1.0	100	100
Methylheptan-3-one, 5-	C8H16O	0.8	133	75
Methylhexan-2-one, 5-	C7H14O	0.8	133	75
Methylhydrazine	CH6N2	1.3	80	130
Methyl-N-2,4, 6-tetranitroaniline, N-	C7H5N5O8	3.0	33	300

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Methylpent-3-en-2-one, 4-	C6H10O	0.7	140	70
Methylpentan-2-ol, 4-	C6H14O	2.8	40	280
Methylpentane-2,4-diol, 2-	C6H14O2	4.0	25	400
Methylpropan-2-ol, 2-	C4H10O	3.5	30	350
Methylstyrene	C9H10	0.5	200	50
Mineral oil		0.8	125	80
Mineral spirits		0.8	125	80
Naphthalene	C10H8	0.4	230	45
Nitric oxide	NO	8.0	15	800
Nitroaniline	C6H6N2O2	0.8	125	80
Nitrobenzene	C6H5NO2	1.7	60	170
Nitroethane	C2H5NO2	NR	-	-
Nitrogen dioxide	NO2	10.0	10	1000
Nitrogen trichloride	NCl3	1.0	100	100
Nitrogen trifluoride	NF3	NR	-	-
Nitromethane	CH3NO2	NR	-	-
Nitropropane, 1-	C3H7NO2	NR	-	-
Nitropropane, 2-	C3H7NO2	NR	-	-
Nitrous oxide	N2O	NR	-	-
Nonane, n-	C9H20	1.3	80	130
Norbornadiene, 2,5-	C7H8	0.6	167	60
Octachloronaphthalene	C10Cl8	1.0	100	100
Octane, n-	C8H18	1.6	60	160
Octene, 1-	C8H16	0.7	140	70
Oxalic acid	C2H2O4	NR	-	-
Oxalonitrile	C2N2	NR	-	-
Oxydiethanol 2,2-	C4H10O3	4.0	25	400
Oxygen	O2	NR	-	-
Ozone	O3	NR	-	-
Paraffin wax, fume		1.0	100	100
Paraffins, normal		1.0	105	100
Pentacarbonyl iron	FeC5O5	1.0	100	100
Pentachloroethane	C2HCl5	NR	-	-
Pentachlorofluoroethane	C2Cl5F	NR	-	-
Pentafluoroethane	C2HF5	NR	-	-
Pentan-2-one	C5H10O	0.8	125	80
Pentan-3-one	C5H10O	0.8	125	80
Pentandione, 2,4-	C5H8O2	0.8	133	75
Pentane, n-	C5H12	7.9	15	800
Peracetic acid	C2H4O3	2.0	50	200
Perchloryl fluoride	Cl03F	NR	-	-
Perfluoropropane	C3F8	NR	-	-
Petroleum ether		0.9	110	90

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Phenol	C6H6O	1.2	85	120
Phenyl propene, 2-	C9H10	0.4	230	45
Phenyl-2,3-epoxypropyl ether	C9H10O2	0.8	125	80
Phenylenediamine	C6H8N2	0.6	167	60
Phosgene	COCl2	NR	-	-
Phosphine	PH3	2.0	50	200
Picoline	C6H7N	0.9	110	90
Pinene, alpha	C10H16	0.3	315	30
Pinene, beta	C10H16	0.3	315	30
Piperidine	C5H11N	0.9	110	90
Piperylene	C5H8	0.7	150	67
Prop-2-yn-1-ol	C3H4O	1.3	80	130
Propan-1-ol	C3H8O	4.8	20	480
Propane	C3H8	NR	-	-
Propane-1,2-diol, total	C3H8O2	10.0	50	1000
Propene	C3H6	1.4	70	140
Propionaldehyde	C3H6O	1.7	60	169
Propionic acid	C3H6O2	8.0	15	800
Propyl acetate, n-	C5H10O2	2.5	40	250
Propylene dinitrate	C3H6N2O6	NR	-	-
Propylene oxide	C3H6O	7.0	15	700
Propyleneimine	C3H7N	1.3	80	130
Pyridine	C5H5N	0.8	133	75
Pyridylamine 2-	C5H6N2	0.8	125	80
Silane	SiH4	NR	-	-
Sodium fluoroacetate	C2H2O2FNa	NR	-	-
Styrene	C8H8	0.4	230	50
Sulphur dioxide	SO2	NR	-	-
Sulphur hexafluoride	SF6	NR	-	-
Sulphur tetrafluoride	SF4	NR	-	-
Sulphuric acid	H2SO4	NR	-	-
Sulphuryl fluoride	SO2F2	NR	-	-
Terphenyls	C18H14	0.6	167	60
Terpinolene	C10H16	0.5	210	50
Tert-butanol	C4H10O	2.6	40	260
Tetrabromoethane, 1,1,2,2-	C2H2Br4	2.0	50	200
Tetracarbonylnickel	NiC4O4	1.0	100	100
Tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane,	C2Cl4F2	NR	-	-

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Tetrachloro-1-fluoroethane, 1,1,2,2-	C2HCl4F	NR	-	-
Tetrachloro-2,2-difluoroethane	C2Cl4F2	NR	-	-
Tetrachloro-2-fluoroethane	C2HCl4F	NR	-	-
Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1,2-	C2H2Cl4	NR	-	-
Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-	C2H2Cl4	NR	-	-
Tetrachloroethylene	C2Cl4	0.7	140	70
Tetrachloronaphthalenes, all isomers	C10H4Cl4	1.0	100	100
Tetraethyl orthosilicate	C8H20O4Si	2.0	50	200
Tetraethyllead	C8H20Pb	NR	-	-
Tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,2-	C2H2F4	NR	-	-
Tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,2,2-	C2H2F4	NR	-	-
Tetrafluoroethylene	C2F4	1.0	100	100
Tetrafluoromethane	CF4	NR	-	-
Tetrahydrofuran	C4H8O	1.6	65	150
Tetramethyl orthosilicate	C4H12O4Si	NR	-	-
Tetramethyl succinonitrile	C8H12N2	1.0	100	100
Therminol		1.0	100	100
Thionyl chloride	SOCl2	NR	-	-
Toluene	C7H8	0.5	200	50
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate	C9H6N2O2	1.6	60	160
Toluenesulphonyl chloride, p-	C7H7SO2Cl	3.0	33	300
Toluidine, o-	C7H9N	0.5	200	50
Tributyl phosphate	C12H27O4P	5.0	20	500
Tributylamine	C12H27N	1.0	100	100
Trichloro-1,1-difluoroethane, 1,2,2-	C2HCl3F2	NR	-	-
Trichloro-1,2-difluoroethane, 1,1,2-	C2HCl3F2	NR	-	-
Trichloro-2,2-difluoroethane, 1,1,1-	C2HCl3F2	NR	-	-
Trichloro-2-fluoroethane, 1,1,2-	C2H2Cl3F	NR	-	-

Gas/VOC	Formula (used to convert ppm measurement to mg/m^3)	Correction factor	Relative sensitivity (%)	Typical PID (ppb)
Trichlorobenzene 1,2,4-	C6H3Cl3	0.6	180	50
Trichloroethane, 1,1,1-	C2H3Cl3	NR	-	-
Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-	C2H3Cl3	NR	-	-
Trichloroethylene	C2HCl3	0.7	150	65
Trichlorofluoromethane	CCl3F	NR	-	-
Trichloronitromethane	CCl3NO2	NR	-	-
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2,4,5-	C8H5O3Cl3	1.0	100	100
Trichloropropane 1,2,3-	C3H5Cl3	NR	-	-
Trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,1,1-	C2Cl3F3	NR	-	-
Trichlorotrifluoroethane, 1,1,2-	C2Cl3F3	NR	-	-
Triethylamine	C6H15N	0.9	110	90
Trifluoroethane, 1,1,1-	C2H3F3	NR	-	-
Trifluoroethane, 1,1,2-	C2H3F3	NR	-	-
Trifluoroethanol, 2,2,2-	C2H3F3O	NR	-	-
Trifluoromethane	CHF3	NR	-	-
Trimethylamine	C3H9N	0.5	200	50
Trimethylbenzene mixtures	C9H12	0.3	300	35
Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-	C9H12	0.3	300	35
Trinitrotoluene 2,4,6-	C7H5N3O6	NR	-	-
Turpentine	C10H16	0.6	167	60
TVOC		1.0	100	100
Undecane, n-	C11H24	0.9	110	100
Vinyl acetate	C4H6O2	1.1	90	110
Vinyl bromide	2 C2H3Br	1.0	100	100
Vinyl chloride	C2H3Cl	2.1	50	200
Vinyl-2-pyrrolidinone, 1-	C6H9NO	0.9	110	90
Xylene mixed isomers	C8H10	0.4	230	240
Xylene, m-	C8H10	0.4	230	50
Xylene, o-	C8H10	0.6	167	60
Xylene, p-	C8H10	0.6	180	50
Xylidine, all	C8H11N	0.7	140	70

Appendix D: FAQ's

Particulate measurements

1. **Question: What do the impactor cut-points represent?**
   Response/Solution: Depending on the environment and the industrial processes (such as sanding, cutting, crushing, grinding, and transportation), the type and size of the particulates will impact the human body in different areas, affecting the nasal, throat, and/or lung area.

   The impactor cut-points represent the particle size you will be sampling. Inhalable dust is 100 microns and smaller. This dust is usually filtered through the hairs and membranes in your sinuses. 10 microns and smaller is thoracic, and dust in the 4 - 10 micron size can get caught in you windpipe and other regions. 4 microns and smaller is respirable and this is what causes concerns and the need for PM4.

2. **Question: How does the impactor function when there is a build-up of particulates (in a conical shaped pyramid)?**
   Response/Solution: When the build-up of particulates form a shaped pyramid, it will not measure appropriately. This is the indicator to clean the impactor.

   The reason: As with any impactor-type filter, this filter relies on the larger particles being unable to "turn the corner", striking the greased-plate and being filtered out of the stream. As the pyramid builds up more and more, particles will begin to gently slide on past the impactor plate. We provide a fourth inlet which can be connected to a cyclone if extreme environments and/or longer run-times are needed. ***NOTE: the impactors are designed to work correctly ONLY at 1.67 lpm.***

3. **Question: Is it possible to do an inhalable or respirable gravimetric sample?**
   Response/Solution: Yes, it is possible to do inhalable and respirable gravimetric sampling. This can be accomplished through the "dial-in" impactors or with a cyclone in the open (4th) hole on the turret. This hole is used for zeroing the instrument as well as allowing the use of a cyclone in that inlet port.

4. **Question: How do I set the cut-points for particulate measurements?**
   Response/Solution: Turn the turret until the appropriate setting is displayed on the instrument's screen. (Settings include: PM2.5, PM4, PM10, and PM. *NOTE: PM is unfiltered particulate collector and allows all sizes through the dust path for collection and measurement.)*

5. **Question: How often do you need to apply the grease to the impactors?**
   Response/Solution: The impactors require periodic cleaning (and greasing) which is dependent on the density of air particulates floating in the intended environment. A relatively dusty environment (approximately under 10mg/m^3) should last an entire day. When dust pyramids form on impactor plates this signifies they require cleaning and greasing. Please refer to Impactor Care Section and the Optical Engine Maintenance and Cleaning Section in Chapter 7 of the EVM Series User Manual for cleaning details.

6. **Question: How do I know when to clean the optical engine/photometer?**
   Response/Solution: The following conditions may occur: (1) If calibrating the particulate (PM) sensor and it will not zero, this indicates the optical engine will need cleaning. (2) The instrument is exposed to oily or wet mists. (3) The readings are falling lower and lower indicating the mirror is dirty. (Please see Chapter 7 of the EVM series manual for details on cleaning and maintenance.)

7. **Question: how is the EVM-7 and EVM-3 calibrated in the factory?**
   Response/Solution: Each instrument is factory calibrated to the ISO 12103-A2 Fine (Arizona Road Dust). A factory calibration is conducted with a "golden" instrument that is calibrated using a certifiable gravimetric sample. Quest Technologies recommends a yearly factory calibration.

8. **Question: Do I need to calibrate before I run real-time particulate measurements?**
   Response/Solution: Yes, it is recommended to perform a zero calibration in each environment you will be measuring particulates. To perform a zero calibration, ensure that the zero filter/HEPA filter is attached, the impactor is well greased, and the turret is set to PM. Then, using the keypad navigate to Calibrate>PM screen and perform a zero calibration. (Please see Chapter 4l for specific details.) NOTE: a zero calibration may be used when performing area-survey monitoring. However, if you are testing in accordance to NIOSH0600 or if you want to measure the actual mass concentration in a specific environment, you would run a gravimetric calibration to determine a correction factor referenced to the ARD.

9. **Question: When test collecting real-time particulate measurements for a period of time, how do I verify the calibration?**
   Response/Solution: First, ensure you performed a zero calibration prior to your testing (with the supplied Zero/HEPA filter). Run your real-time particulate measurements. Then, perform a Calibration (PM) Verify via the Verify softkey/quick key. (Please see Chapter 4 for specific details.)

10. **Question: What if I need to calibrate particulates in accordance to NIOSH0600?**
    Response/Solution: A gravimetric calibration is performed. The steps below outline a gravimetric calibration. (Please see Chapter 4 for specific details.)

11. **Question: How many correction factors can be stored on the monitor and in QSP-II?**
Response/Solution: The EVM supports 8 different particulate matter (PM) configurations/profiles with customized name settings and user correction factor settings. See Chapter 3 for instrument profile set-up or Chapter 6 for QSP-II set-up for more details.

12. **Question: What if I want to enter in the correction factor after running/logging particulate measurements?**
Response/Solution: You can adjust/change the correction factor in QuestSuite Professional II after the session has been downloaded. The Dust Correction Override feature is a type of scaling factor that will re-calculate the data instantly in the chart or graph you are viewing. (NOTE: the Dust Correction Override field is displayed in the General Data panel and is applied to the dust measurements in the logged data chart/table when dust is the selected parameter. To apply, select the dust override icon and add a new value.)

Gravimetric Sample (optional for particulate calibration)

1. **Question: What is the backpressure capabilities? (inches/water column)**
Response/Solution: >= 15 inches of water @ 1.67 LPM

2. **Question: What type of cassettes can be installed?**
Response/Solution: Both **25mm and 37mm cassettes** can be used in the EVM monitor.

3. **Question: How do you replace the filters (which are supplied in the kit)?**
Response/Solution: The cassettes are separated using a "larger"-sized screwdriver. The backing should always remain in the cassette (white, thin cardboard-like circular disc) and the filter is placed on top of the backing. An EVM-7 or EVM-3 is shipped with 10-pack of replaceable filters. (Filters can be ordered in 5-packs via Quest.)

4. **Question: Can we run the unit without a cassette?**
Response/Solution: The monitor should ***not*** be run without a cassette. The monitor is installed with a pump protection filter cassette. As its name indicates, it protects the pump from particulate matter. This cassette or a new cassette (if performing a gravimetric sample) should ***always*** be installed. It should be noted that the pump protection filter cassette will periodically need to be cleaned or replaced.

5. **Question: Does Quest offer cassettes?**
Response/Solution: Quest Technologies offers a 5-pack of 37mm gravimetric cassettes (for pump protection). Order Part Number 074-076-5. Quest Technologies also offers a 10-pack, order Part Number 074-090; However, Quest does not offer any other filters for special testing.

Toxic Sensor measurements

1. **Question: How many toxics can I measure simultaneously?**
Response/Solution: One toxic sensor (which is located in the left position of the housing); in addition to PID (middle position) and CO_2 (right position).

2. **Question: What's the life expectancy and warranty on the various Sensors?**
Response:

Sensor Type	Life expectancy	Warranty
Particulates sensor	5000 hours (for the laser photo-meter)	1 year
CO_2 sensor	5 years	1 year
PID sensor (for measuring VOC's)	2000 hours in clean air environment (replaceable bulb and grid)	1 year
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	2 years	2 years
Chlorine (CL_2)	2 years	1 year
Ethylene Oxide (EtO)	2 years	1 year
Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN)	2 years	1 year
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	2 years	2 years
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	2 years	2 years
Nitric Oxide (NO)	2 years	2 years
Oxygen (O_2)	2 years	1 year
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	2 years	2 years

Pump/Airflow measurements

1. **Question: How is the flow rate controlled?**
Response: There is a differential pressure sensor on the PC board that is used to measure the pressure drop across the orifice above. The reason is to maintain the correct pressure drop across the orifice.
2. **Question: Will the pump always regulate?**
Response: The pump tries to maintain 1.67 lpm flow rate. When the flow rate is not maintained, the message "Pump unable to regulate" will appear on the screen's display.
Solution: (1) the gravimetric cassette may need to be replaced, (2) detach any external devices (such as a cyclone).

3. **How often do we need to calibrate the pump?**
   Response/Solution: Quest Technologies recommends an annual factory calibration. If the user has an accurate flow meter, such as a bubble-flow meter, the user may perform more periodic pump calibrations.

4. **How do we calibrate the pump?**
   Response/Solution: An accurate flow meter (such as a primary standard calibrator) and tubing is required to perform this calibration. The primary standard calibrator tubing is inserted in the air flow outlet (located at the back of the housing). Navigate to the CALIBRATION\FLOW RT screen. Press the CAL quick key and then the START quick key. Adjust the flow rate (using the up and down arrow keys) to 1.67 LPM and then confirm by pressing the SAVE quick key. It should be noted that in order for the impactors to work properly the flow rate ***must be*** adjusted to 1.67 LPM.

5. **Can we adjust the flow rate?**
   Response/Solution: The flow rate can be adjusted (see the "How do we calibrate the pump?" question above). It should be noted that in order for the impactors to work properly the flow rate MUST be adjusted to 1.67 LPM.

6. **How can we verify the constant flow?**
   Response/Solution: Using an accurate flow meter (or primary standard), calibrate before your run/logging and verify after to ensure a constant flow rate. *NOTE*: *The primary standard calibrator tubing is inserted in the air flow outlet (located at the back of the monitor).*

Digital Output (using stereo plug & diagram)

1. **How do I access my analog or digital out connection?**
   Response/Solution: Using a Stereo plug (as the example shows below), connect the analog tip of the plug to the analog/digital output port (Figure A). Use Diagrams below to connect external device. (Please contact Quest tech. support for stereo plug details.) (Figure B).

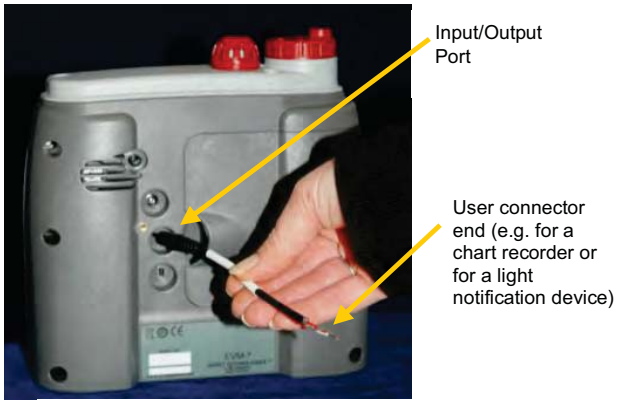


Figure A: Analog/Digital Output

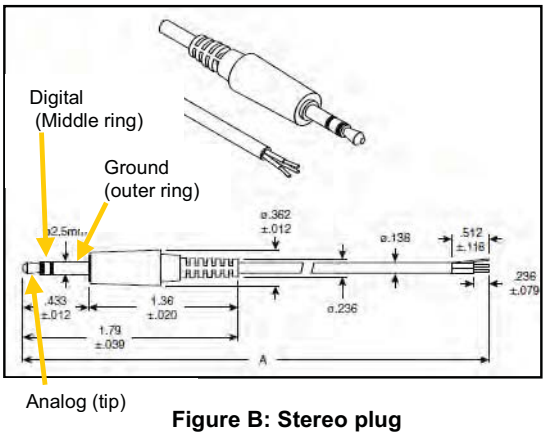
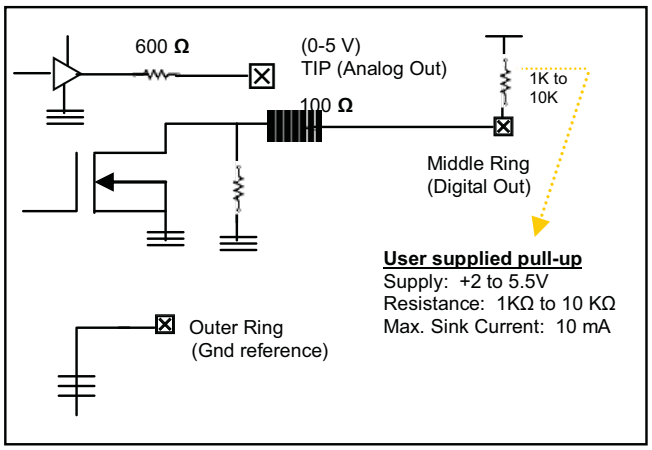


Figure B: Stereo plug



Stereo Plug Specifications (See "Figure B" above)	
Type:	2.5mm Stereo Plug, Stripped & Tinned, Shielded
Temperature:	60°C
Voltage Rating:	24VDC
Conductor:	26AWG (.12mm x 10) Copper Wire with PVC Jacket
Shield:	.12mm x 30 Wrapped Copper Wire
Plug:	Brass
Tip Insulator:	ABS
Body & Jacket:	PVC
Wire Color Coding:	Plug Tip (White), Ring (Red), Sleeve (Shielding)

PID Questions (for Volatile organic compound measurements)

1. **Measuring range and display -** The difference between Accuracy and Resolution is as follows: (1) Actual accuracy, resolution, and repeatability are related to the full operating range from 0 to 2000ppm; (2) Resolution, also called the ***Display Resolution,*** will display 0.01 resolution when less than 20ppm. (This is due to Quest's ability to program a low-noise sampling system that provides 18-bits of resolution with stable zeroing results. Thus, the display resolution appears as 0.01 compared to other brands which display 0.1.)
   Accuracy: +/- 5% (+/- 100ppm)
   Display Resolution – +/-2% repeatability (+/- 40ppm)

2. **Lamp Questions:**
   a. **What lamps will be available? (9.8, 10.6, 11.7 eV)**
      Response/Solution: The EVM PID sensor supports a 10.6eV lamp.
   b. **Will we offer a moisture trap or hydrophobic filter attachment?**
      Response/Solution: Each gas sensor installed in the EVM, including PID, has a hydrophobic filter contained in the sensor housing.

3. **Maintenance Questions:**
   a. **Is the lamp field replaceable?**
      Response/Solution: The PID lamp can be replaced by the user in the field. A replacement lamp can be ordered from Quest Technologies (Part number 074-081). See Chapter 7 (Maintenance & Cleaning) of the EVM Series user Manual for instructions on replacing the PID lamp. ***NOTE:*** *You need to recalibrate the PID sensor after the lamp is replaced (or cleaned).*
   b. **Can the lamp be cleaned in the field?**
      Response/Solution: The lamp can be cleaned in the field with the PID cleaning kit. A PID cleaning kit is shipped with an EVM unit if ordered with a PID sensor option. A PID cleaning kit can also be ordered from Quest Technologies (Part Number 074-080). See Chapter 7 (Maintenance & Cleaning) of the EVM Series user manual for instructions on cleaning the PID lamp.

4. **Calibration Questions:**
   a. **How do we calibrate the PID?**
      Response/Solution: A PID calibration is a two point calibration consisting of a zero and a span calibration. The flow rate at LPM is recommended for best performance results (i.e., accuracy and repeatability). To perform a zero calibration Pure Air or Nitrogen should be used. To perform a span calibration Isobutylene gas should be used if the specific VOC is unknown or a specific VOC gas can be used. To calibrate the PID sensor navigate to the CALIBRATION\PID screen and perform a zero and span cal by applying gas to the monitor using the supplied calibration cup. See Chapter 4 of the EVM Series User Manual for details on PID calibration.
   b. **How often is calibration recommended?**
      Response/Solution: Quest Technologies recommends calibrating the PID sensor prior to running a log session to adjust for sensor drift and wear.

5. **PID Correction Factors:**
   a. **Question: Do you have a correction factor chart (or a library of PID correction factors) for various VOCs?**
      Response/Solution: Quest has included a correction factor chart with the various VOC's in Appendix C of the EVM series user manual. Please reference as needed.

6. **Cleaning/Maintenance Question:**
   a. **How do I know when to clean the PID sensor for VOC measurements?**
      Response/Solution: A "PID sensor error" message will appear on the screen which indicates (1) clean the sensor, (2) the lamp needs replacing.

Power

1. **Question: How long will the battery last with the EVM series?**
   Response/Solution: The battery is an internal lithium-ion rechargeable battery pack which will last at least 8 hours with continuous setup time, run time, and viewing your results time. (***NOTE:*** *the battery is not user accessible or user replaceable.*) Battery life-time is estimated at **500 charge cycles** or around **3 years** of use before you will need to replace the battery pack.

Alarm outputs

1. **Question: Is there an alarm output?**
   Response/Solution: The Digital-Out (or digital-output) can be configured for any installed sensor at user specified threshold.

General: Mechanical

1. **Manifold positioned over sensors: What is the long, black plastic bar over the sensors and how is it used?**
   How is it used: The manifold is used to improve response time during the calibration process and use (running, logging, and viewing measurements).
2. **What is the Path for Gas (Toxic, CO2 and PID):** (Please refer to Figure 1-3 in Chapter 1.)

Calibrating sensors

Question: What calibration gases or calibration equipment are needed for calibrating sensors on the EVM series?

Sensor Type	Zero Calibration	Advanced calibration (correction factors)
Particulates sensor	Performed with a zero/HEPA filter (shipped in kit)	Gravimetric filtering (optional) is used to determine a reference point/correction factor relative to the Arizona Road Dust factory calibration. (Please refer to the EVM Series User Manual for details.)

Sensor Type	Zero Calibration	Span Calibration
CO_2 sensor	Performed with Nitrogen	CO_2 gas with a 1 Liter/minute flow rate ***NOTE:** The range of the CO_2 sensor is 0 to 20,000 ppm. It is recommended to span cal to the value you will be measuring (i.e., 10,000 ppm) for best results. Note settling time with 1 LPM gas flow has a response time of <90 seconds.*
PID ppm sensor	Performed with Pure Air or Nitrogen ***NOTE:** Room air can be applied In clean air environments (such as a school with no toxic cleaners present).	Isobutylene is used when the VOC's are unknown. ***NOTE:** in order to measure a specific VOC, you will use the relevant VOC for your calibrated gas source.
PID ppb sensor	No user cal performed in the field. (Factory cal. only.)	PID sensor ppb – span: 10 ppm (or 10,000 ppb) of Isobutylene whether the gas of interest is known/unknown.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Performed with Pure Air or Nitrogen	CO gas
Chlorine (CL_2)	Performed with Pure Air or Nitrogen	CL_2 gas
Ethylene Oxide (EtO)	Performed with Pure Air or Nitrogen	EtO gas
Hydrogen Cyanide (HCN)	Performed with Pure Air or Nitrogen	HCN gas
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	Performed with Pure Air or Nitrogen	H_2S gas
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Performed with Pure Air or Nitrogen	NO_2 gas
Nitric Oxide (NO)	Performed with Pure Air or Nitrogen	NO gas
Oxygen (O_2)	Performed with Nitrogen	Room air ***NOTE:** The range of the O_2 sensor is 0 – 30% with a typical span of 20.9%.*
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	Performed with Pure Air or Nitrogen	SO_2 gas

Sensor Type	Calibration
Pump Flow rate	An accurate flow meter (i.e., bubble-flow meter) and tubing is required to perform this calibration. The tubing and flow meter are connected to the back outlet or in the turret. (Please see the EVM Series manual for details.)
Temperature	An accurate temperature sensing instrument (i.e., thermometer) is required to perform this calibration. The instrument is then placed in the location where you will log and the calibration is conducted. ***NOTE:** when calibrating temperature, ensure the unit is not charging by unplugging the external power cord before proceeding.
Relative Humidity	An accurate temperature sensing instrument (i.e., psychrometer) is required to perform this calibration. The instrument is then placed in the location where you will log and the calibration is conducted. ***NOTE:** when calibrating relative humidity, ensure the unit is not charging by unplugging the external power cord before proceeding.

***NOTE:** before performing a user calibration, ensure that your calibration is performed in an area known not to contain hazardous or interfering gases if ambient air will be used as the zero gas for operation. If this is not possible, pure bottled air (Nitrogen is recommended) should be substituted.

About Zero Calibration: A Zero calibration is advised each time you log a session to adjust for drift in the sensor's sensitivity which occurs over time and after use.

About Span Calibration: A span calibration proceeds a zero calibration and is used to set the linear measuring range. The span should be a sizeable fraction of the selected full scale range of the gas.

Appendix E

System errors displayed on the EVM series

There are two types of pop-up notifications that may appear on your instrument.

- ***Monitor system errors*** – The EVM is equipped with numeric system errors which range from 101-108. If a numeric system error appears, please call Quest Technologies for Technical Support and Service. Noting the System Error code is very useful for the call.

- ***Monitor errors*** – Pop-up screens may appear as you are using the instrument. These are to notify you of various errors/cautions statements. All of the errors are listed below with an explanation. Please press Enter and adhere to the monitor warning screens. If you have any questions, please call Quest Technologies for Technical Support.

System errors displayed on the EVM series

Monitor Errors	Explanation
Battery charger disabled at current temperature	The battery is either to hot or to cold to charge.
Battery charging failure	If this appears frequently, this indicates the instrument may need to be serviced. Please contact Quest's Technical Support for help.
Battery low	The battery is almost depleted and powering off of external power. (NOTE: you should turn the monitor off or plug in the power cord.)
Right error: Duplicate profile name	The dust profile names that the user can set must be unique or this error will appear. (Please see chapter 3 for details.)
Analog-out channel sensor invalid	If analog-out is enabled and a sensor is selected (such as CO) and you remove that sensor, this monitor warning will appear. (Re-insert the sensor if desired.) NOTE: the Digital-out field will automatically disable and select the next available detectable sensor.

System errors displayed on the EVM series

Monitor Errors	Explanation
Invalid impactor setting to start logging	When the impactor reads at an incorrect setting, it will not allow you to log without turning the turret to a correct setting.
Laser not functioning properly	Either the laser is unplugged or needs to be serviced. Please make sure the laser is connected (This is the multi-colored cable which attaches from the laser to the connectors located by the gravimetric cassettes.)
Logging stopped due to impactor change	The instrument does not allow you to change the impactor setting during run mode. To correct this, stop logging. Change the impactor and then continue with Running/logging measurements.
File system full. Delete files to continue	Files will need to be deleted before proceeding with logged measurements. (Please see File System menu for more information.)
File system error. Logging failed	Message will appear when there is not enough memory to store new files. You will want to delete files in order to proceed. (See File System menu for more details.)
PID sensor error	This indicates one of the following: (1) Clean the sensor, (2) The lamp needs replacing, (3) replace the electrode pellet, (4) or replace the sensor
Pump unable to regulate	The pump tries to maintain 1.67 lpm flow rate. When the flow rate is not maintained, this message will appear. ***Reason***: The gravimetric cassette may need to be replaced or detach any external devices (such as a cyclone). Or it will need to be serviced.
Set time and date – clock has been reset	This will appear if the battery was depleted. You will want to reset the time and date. NOTE: the time and date field are used for calibration and logged files.
Digital-out channel sensor invalid	If digital-out is enabled and a sensor is selected (such as PM) and you remove that sensor, this monitor warning will appear. (Re-insert the sensor if desired.) NOTE: the Digital-out field will automatically disable and select the next available detectable sensor.

System errors displayed on the EVM series

Monitor Errors	Explanation
Sensor not found xxx (i.e.CO)	A warning message will appear when a sensor (gas, toxic, PID, RH/Temp, or dust) is removed. (NOTE: the instrument needs to be turned off when sensors are removed.). This is to notify you that a sensor has been removed or changed.
Sensor found xxx (i.e, CO)	Likewise, a monitor warning message will appear when a sensor is removed and replaced back in. This is helpful if you are changing different toxic sensors.
PM disabled	If the user disabled particulates via the particulates setup screen. Then the pump key will not function.

INDEX

ACGIH
Defined 159
Air Exchange and Calculated values 125
Air Exchange and Results in QSP-II 125
Air monitoring
Defined 159
Air pollution
Defined 159
Air quality monitoring
Defined 159
Air quality standards
Defined 159
Air Velocity Accessory
Specifications 147
Airborne particulates
Defined 159
Analog out 37
Analog output 19
ASHRAE
Defined 159
Average
Defined 162
Backlight key 39
Batteries
Indicator 15
Battery 19
Bubble flow meter
Connecting 58
Bump Test
Defined 159
Calculating particulate matter
Defined 160
Calibrating
Gravimetric cal overview 56
Reset gravimetric setting 57
Connecting gas sensor 62
Drifting analysis 78
Flow Rate Calibration 59
Inert tubing 62
Ozone zero and span cals 63
Particulates zero cal 52
Performing a gravimetric 57
Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) Sensor 72
PID PPB span cal 74
PID PPM span cal 74
PID PPM zero cal 72
PID Span Cal steps 74
Pump flow rate calibration 58
Relative humidity or temp calibration 76
Saved calibration screen 66
Selecting a calibration sensor screen 68
Setting CO2 Span Cal screen 71
Span cal for toxic gas 65
Toxic gas overview 63
Verify calibration 78
Zero cal & span cal for CO2 or 02 sensor 68
Zero cal for toxic gas 64
Zero cal set for particulates 55
Calibrating particulates
Arizona Road Dust 49
Calibration
Example of cal history chart in QSP-II 61
Calibration history screen 77
Carbon Monoxide
Measuring range 59
Ceiling
Defined 160
Charging 19
Check battery power 23
Chlorine
Measuring range 59
Communicating with QSP-II via USB cable 18
Composite measurement screen 92
Composite with details screen 94
Confined space
Defined 160
Contacting Quest Technologies 157
Cyclone
Using 88
Delete session message 99
Deleting all sessions 99
Deleting sessions 98
Digital out/Logic settings 35
Digital output 19
Digital output
Using stereo plug and diagram 180
Display settings explained 24
Download 116
Downloaded 119
Drift
Defined 160
Dummy Sensor
Defined 160
Dust Override Factor
Defined 160
Dust Override Profile
Defined 160
Engulfment
Defined 160
Estimated Run Time
Screen 101
Ethylene Oxide
Measuring range 59

EVM keypad and display explained....12
EVM kit....11
Export data....116
FAQ....179
FAQ's
Alarm outputs (See Analog Input/Output)..181
Analog or digital out connection....180
Battery power....181
Calibration questions....181
Can we adjust the flow rate?....180
Can we run the unit without a cassette....179
Does Quest offer cassettes....179
Gravimetric cassette sizes....179
Gravimetric sample
Backpressure capabilities? (inches/water column)....179
How can we verify the constant flow?....180
How do we calibrate the pump....180
How is the flow rate controlled....179
How are Particulates calibrated in the factory....178
How many toxics can I measure simultaneously....179
How often to calibrate the pump?....180
Lamps available?....181
Life expectancy and warranty on sensors..179
Maintenance and Lamp questions....181
Measuring range and display....181
Mechanical
What is the long, black plastic bar over the sensors and how is it used?....181
Particulates:
adding correction factor after running/logging particulate measurements....179
Calibrate before I run real-time particulate measurements....178
Calibrate particulates in accordance to NIOSH0600....178
Clean the optical engine/photometer....178
Correction factors....179
Cut-points....178
How often do you need to apply the grease to the impactors....178
Impactor cut-points....178
Impactor and build-up of particulates (in a conical shaped pyramid)....178
Inhalable gravimetric sample....178
Verify the calibration....178
Replacing filters....179
What calibration gases or calibration equipment are needed for calibrating sensors on the EVM?....182
What is the path for gas (Toxic, CO2 and PID):....181
Will the pump always regulate....179
File system menu....98
File Systems properties screen....100
Filtered CO sensor vs. unfiltered
Defined....161
Fire Triangle
Defined....161
Ft/m....85
Gas calibration softkeys
Explained....65
Gas measurement screen....91
Gases
Cross sensitivity....60
Gravimetric analysis
Defined....161
Gravimetric cassette and filter paper....144
Replacing....144
Hazardous atmosphere
Defined....161
Hydrogen Cyanide
Measuring range....59
Hydrogen Sulfide
Measuring range....59
Identifying your equipment....11
IDLH
Defined....161
Impactor
Adjusting impactor/turret setting....51
Greasing and cleaing....49
How it operates....49
Use....50
Impactors
Cut-points....50
Import....120
Indicators (i.e., run, stop, battery, Altf)....15
Keypad/user interface explained....13
Level
Defined....162
Loading your studies....118
Lock/secure
Run and setup screen....41
Lock/Security
Lock softkey....40
Run mode steps....40
Setup steps....40
Lookup icon (eyeglasses) softke....86
m/s....85
$m^{3..}$....85
Magnifying glass symbol....86
Material Safety Data Sheet
Defined....161

Maximum
Defined 162
Measurement parameters
Defined 162
Measurement values
AVG 90
Level 90
MAX 90
Min 90
STEL 90
TWA 90
Measurements
Zoomed in 92
Zoomed out 92
Measurements units
Specifications 150
Measuring
Changing views 89
Logged data 83
Quick help list 81
Sample summary data in QSP-II 82
Stored data 82
Summary data 82
Time history data 83
Memory
Estimated logged run time 101
Memory remaining and file properties 100
mg 85
mg/m^3 85
Minimum
Defined 162
MSHA
Defined 162
Navigating 15
Navigating screens 84
NIOSH
Defined 162
Nitric Oxide
Measuring range 59
Nitrogen Dioxide
Measuring range 59
ºC 85
ºF 85
OL 85
Optical engine and cleaning 140
OSHA
Defined 162
Overload 15
Oxygen
Measuring range 59
Particualtes
User profiles 49
Particualtes correction factors
Setting 31
Particulate matter
Defined 162
Particulate Measurement screen 87
Particulate Sensor
Specifications 145
Parts
Listing 155
Past session
Summary screen 98
Past session screen 96
Peak
Defined 163
PEL
Defined 163
Photodiode
Defined 163
PID sensor
Correction factor setup screen 28
PID sensor & correction factors table 165
PM measurements
Extending run-time 88
Power
Turn on 14
ppb 85
Defined 163
ppm 85
Defined 163
QSP-II 102
Downloaded node 120
Add organizer node 127
Adding panels 123
Air exchange levels 127
Auto-Run with date setting 111
Auto-Run with day of week setting 112
Auto-run with timed run setting 110
Clearing or deleting files 114
Communicating (downloading data) 117
Download/retrieve data screen 119
Dust profile editor 107
Dust window explained 107
General setup window 103
Get setup from instrument 116
Input and output window explained 105
Layout view 122
Main screen 102
Organizer node 119
Renaming nodes, sessions, studies 127
Reports 130
Reset gravimetric parameters 115
Retrieve data 117
Securing/locking run mode 109

Securing/locking setup 109
Selecting EVM 118
Session report 119
Time and date setup screen 116
Updating your software 113
Viewing studies 121
Relative humidity
Defined 164
Relative humidity sensor
Specifications 146
Relative sensitivity
Defined 164
Resetting the EVM 39
Restoring default factory settings 38
Retrieve data 118
RH and temperature measurement screen 90
Run a noise study 84, 96
Run mode 15
Run time
Explained 26
Running 84
Running a study
Steps 81
Select softkey 86
Sensors
Cleaning of the PID 136
PID sensor with lamp & electrode pellet removed/inserted 138
Inserting and removing 47
PID - removing intelligent-sensor casing 137
PID maintenance/cleaning benchmarks 136
PID sensor cleaning kit 138
Removing and inserting PID 135
Sensor housing and manifold 48
Serial numbers 61
Sensors' locations
Diagram 48
Session
Explained 119
Setting or changing digital output 35
Settings
Air velocity 36
Correction factor 31
Edit profiles for dust calibration 31
Gravimetric mass and gravimetric volume 30
Particulates 30
Profile field 30
Pump: enable or disable 33
Temperature and air velocity 29
Time and date 21
Start screen 23
Start screen defined 14
STEL
Defined 162
Stereo plug
How to connect 180
Stop mode 15
Stopping 84
Storing files 120
Studies
Explained 119
Sulphur dioxide
Measuring range 60
TIME
Defined 164
Time-Date screen 22
TLV
Defined 164
Toxic gas sensors
Specifications 147
Trend data screen
About 94
Trend Screen 95
Trend softkey 87
Turning off 16
TWA
Defined 162
Unit Information screen 16
Units
Changing in QSP-II 124
Unlock
Quest default code 41
Unlock/Security
Run mode 41
Setup 41
UR 85
USB cable 116
USB, power jack and digital output port 21
Viewing installed sensors 17
VOC
Defined 164
Volatile Organic Compounds
Specifications 146
Warranty 158
$\mu g/m^3$ 85

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074-300, Rev.E; 8/11